



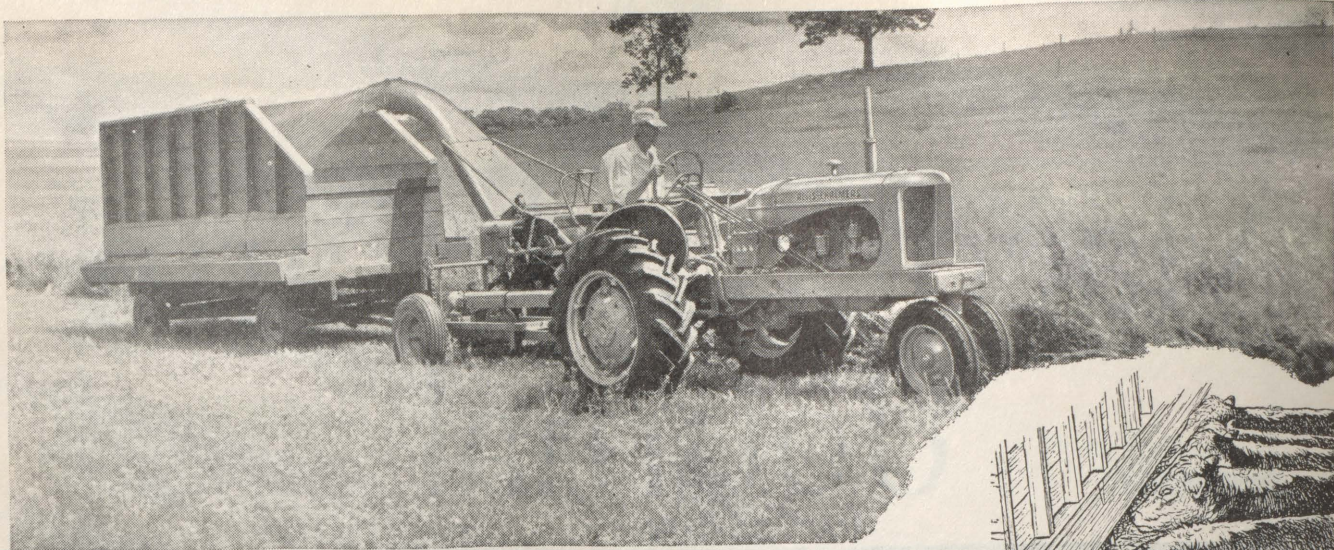
THE Macdonald Farm Journal

VOLUME 15 No. 9

MAY 1955

F A R M • S C H O O L • H O M E





GREEN FEEDING

from field to feedlot in minutes

A new system of grassland management, under which the pasture is brought to the cow — fresh-cut daily — as well as providing a bountiful supply of high-carotene silage, is attracting widespread attention.

With the Allis-Chalmers Forage Harvester, only a few minutes each day are needed to chop green feed for the entire herd. It's all done mechanically — without touching a pitchfork.

A self-feeder wagon lets cattle help themselves. They no longer run off weight searching for feed. Every acre

produces more milk and beef with less outlay for costly protein feed.

This system of feeding makes it practical to harvest protein-rich feed in strips like rotation grazing . . . without moving a rod of fence. Forage fields recover faster, with no hoof damage or over-grazing. Weeds are better controlled.

A home-owned Forage Harvester, with new Easy-Change SLIDE-LOCK attachments, makes green feed or silage from almost any forage or row crop that grows.

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The FORAGE HARVESTER mechanizes grazing — takes a wide, flowing stream of forage straight through its 3-foot spiraled cylinder. Knives cut and throw big tonnage; are power-sharpened uniformly right in the machine.

New SLIDE-LOCK mounting permits easy interchange of grass and row-crop attachments. Windrow pick up is also available. Choice of side or rear delivery.



Our Semi-Centenary Celebration

This year we celebrate the turning of the first sod for Macdonald College — an institution that arose not as a result of some abstract theory of education, but in response to a real need, though this need certainly was not generally realized by the public of that day. The idea first arose in the mind of Sir William Macdonald, a successful Montreal businessman, a noted philanthropist, and a munificent benefactor of McGill University. Sir William had observed that the University, though having assumed responsibility for higher training in law, medicine and engineering, yet had no place in the program for those arts and sciences associated with the farm, the home and the school. Yet he believed these to be the basic institutions of Canadian society. He was convinced that no attempts to improve rural life could possibly be effective without a body of trained men and women to undertake the work.

He, therefore, first undertook, in cooperation with provincial governments and local school boards, to establish at various points training centres in the industrial arts and the natural sciences. He saw clearly — and he was far in advance of his time — that the little one or two room schools of that day could never do the job he had in mind. The next step, therefore, was the construction of a number of consolidated schools in selected areas, offering facilities that were equal to the best available in urban centres. Here stress was laid on the sciences basic to agriculture and household science, and in them the children were encouraged to undertake various home projects. One of these — a simple seed selection contest — eventually developed into the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, with great and continuing benefits to the whole rural economy. Macdonald College, which was to be the culmination of all these efforts for the benefit of rural people, and which, from the first, was an integral part of McGill University, was last on the program.

Sir William believed that for the three fields of work represented at the College there were needed as highly-trained scholars, as gifted scientists, and as able practitioners as in these older professions. He was convinced, moreover, that future leaders in farm, home or school would benefit by receiving their training in fairly close contact with each other. He, therefore, designed a residential college with superior amenities, a first-class staff of highly-trained inspiring teachers — all this to ensure the highest possible standards of excellence, alike in teaching, research and extension work. Thus the presence together on the Macdonald campus of the Faculty of Agriculture, the School of Household Science, and the School for Teachers is but the outcome of this conscious purpose of the founder.

Today we feel that the ideas of the founder have been justified by results. Certainly it can be shown that the graduates have made a contribution to our national life out of all proportion to their numbers. Whether in high places or in comparative obscurity, they have carried the Macdonald ideal of service to many parts of the world. We hope, in all modesty, that in them, and in their work, may be manifested something of the sober but farsighted idealism of the founder of Macdonald College. In this Semi-Centennial we honour his memory, and we render grateful acknowledgement as well to his successor, whose interest and support have enabled us to carry out his ideas, by maintaining the high quality of our staff and the adequacy of our physical equipment.

Our Cover Picture

The Kodachrome from which our cover picture was printed shows the view of the Main Building from the steps of Glenaladale, and was taken by Patricia Harney, our staff landscape architect.

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Macdonald College-1955

by W. H. Brittain

At this jubilee of the College, it may be of interest to consider in what ways and to what extent the College still fulfills the trust laid upon it by the founder.

IN Agriculture, the College still fulfills its original function of giving a practical training to farm boys. This it does by means of a course designed to give an understanding of basic farm problems and to develop a higher quality of rural citizenship. In addition, it has pioneered the university type of course for those seeking a professional career. This course, firmly based on the fundamental physical and biological sciences in the first two years of study, is followed by a further two years of more specialized training.

Thus we have, now, scattered over the world, graduates who are specialists in many fields of agricultural science and administration, or in teaching, including chemists in various branches, entomologists and plant pathologists, bacteriologists, plant and animal geneticists, engineers and economists, and many others more closely allied to plant and animal production.

The College furthermore, has always recognized that an active research program is an essential adjunct with teaching, although it was only in 1920-21 that a full scale program of graduate studies and research was undertaken. Increasing funds have become available over the years, and we have been able, throughout, to maintain our pre-eminence in this field of work. Many new varieties of farm crops, many new ideas in animal feeds, many new methods and techniques in all fields of agriculture have been developed over the years.

We realize only too well that an agricultural faculty, divorced from healthy contacts with its rural constituency, must sooner or later suffer from dry rot. Therefore, the College has also pioneered different types of extension

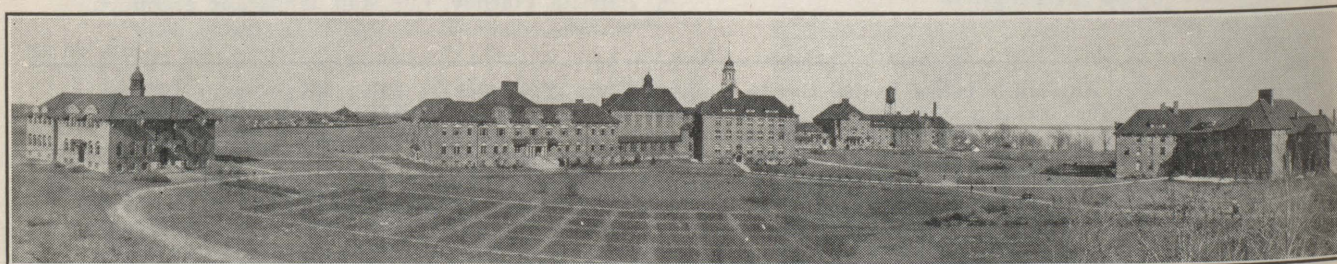
work. At present such work is organized under the Adult Education Service, the heart of which is the Information Centre, which is prepared to give expert advice on all subject of interest to rural people. The service does not confine itself to strictly agricultural or domestic problems. It attempts to supply the educational background for many and varied schemes for rural benefit, with the emphasis always on self-help. Today it cooperates with many farm organizations, including the Women's Institutes, and the Farm Forums, in many ways. It conducts field days, demonstrations and short courses, at which the latest discoveries of science and technology are revealed. It publishes a monthly Farm Journal. It has lately published a new Farm Handbook, which covers the latest information on all farm subjects in concentrated form. It indulges in many other activities too numerous to mention. All that is asked is for our constituents to use the facilities freely provided and to make use of the College in every way possible.

Household Science

As in Agriculture, the Degree Course in Household Science has gradually evolved from one of purely vocational training in the arts or skills of homemaking in its narrow sense to a university course. The graduates have accepted professional responsibilities in many business enterprises related to the home, or, rather, in the modern institutional extensions of the home. Today the demand for professional Home Economists, dietitians and teachers far exceeds the supply.

A visit to the College would enlighten those who still regard institutions of Household Science as mere cooking schools! They would no doubt be surprised at the depth of the science training required of the students in this School, and would probably be amazed to see the splendid equipment available for practical work — both for the Degree Course and for the one-year Homemaker Course, which is also offered by this School. The visitor might see women students in a laboratory conducting exercises in

(Continued on page 6)



An early picture of the College — 1911

SERVING

— FARM — HOME — SCHOOL

by J. T. Davidson

THROUGH the years, the Macdonald ideal of service has remained constant although the character of the teaching and training has changed rapidly with the times. To-day's student training for a career in agriculture or household science is aided in his learning by scientific apparatus costing many thousand of dollars. Teachers in our modern rural composite schools are expected to have a broad background, expert knowledge of the subjects they teach, and an ability to handle children.

There are ever increasing demands for well-trained people to conduct research in agriculture and household science; to direct extension programs to teach in our schools; and to staff the multitude of industrial enterprises and organizations serving agriculture.

Even the noble art of farming itself now depends on mechanization and scientific farming practices. The successful farmer to-day acts on the latest information he receives on new developments in farming but back of the progressive farmer is a whole vast network of teaching, research, and extension of which the College is a part.

An Outside Tour of the College

An air view of Macdonald would show that the forty-acre College Campus is but a small corner if the 1600 acres that make up the livestock and experimental farms. Adjoining this land Morgan Arboretum, the College farm woodlot, occupies another 700 acres and the Provincial Seed Farm 250 acres more.

The visitor to the college would find the 800 acre stock farm is run on a practical farm basis to maintain some 400 head of farm animals — sheep, swine, dairy cattle, and beef cattle. Here, practical problems in breeding, feeding, and management of all classes of farm livestock are studied. The 'stock farm' has long been a mecca for practical farmers interested in livestock improvement.

Plant breeders at work! Carefully laid out blocks of cereal grains, pasture and hay mixtures, and cultivated rows of grain, grasses, clovers, corn and row crops are the fore-runners of to-morrow's superior field crop varieties. At the Seed Farm selected superior pedigreed seed is reproduced and a new variety is on its way to seed growers. The Agronomy Department's plant breeding program effectively meets the need for high yielding disease resistant crops suited to our climatic and soil conditions.

Horticulture too is fast becoming a highly specialized branch of agriculture both at the College and on the farm. The 50 acres of vegetable and fruit plots and the



Demonstrations such as this keep the farming community informed about new methods and techniques developed at Macdonald College.

1200-tree orchard is a busy place during the growing season. In the apple orchard extensive variety tests are taking place to develop hardier trees and better quality fruit for the expanding apple industry. In the plots we will find small fruit and vegetable variety tests are being conducted. As well as more fundamental studies of plant nutrition, superior type canning crops are being developed. Even first stages to the solution of freezing and processing problems begin with a study of the crop in the field.

Pioneering meat studies conducted by the Poultry Department have led to the present breeding, nutrition and production projects to meet consumer demands for eggs and quality poultry meats. The present trend with chickens is towards general purpose birds which grow quickly, feather out rapidly, carry white plumage and still lay plenty of eggs. The development of the 'apartment size' White Charlevoix turkey in Quebec, a broad-breasted bird of superior quality, is an achievement of applied breeding principles.

A new development at Macdonald is the work being carried on in the 700 acre forested area known as Morgan Arboretum. Practical farm woodlot projects include improvement cutting, reforestation and the management of a 4,000 bucket maple sugar grove. In conjunction with this 'outdoor laboratory' courses are being offered to degree and diploma students and a woodlot management campaign extended to rural groups.

Like most farmers, the College too depends on mechanical equipment to get its work done. The Agricultural Engineering Department does not engage directly in research but confines its attention to teaching, consultation and advisory work. An example of this is the extensive stencil service built up in response to requests from farmers for plans and directions for making a wide assortment of building, equipment and devices for the farm.

Advice on agricultural engineering problems is made available to farmers and other College departments.

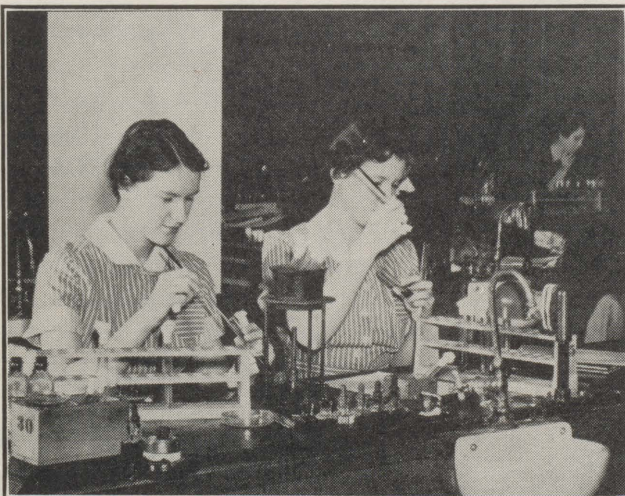
A Look Inside

The equipment and facilities provided for the teaching and research program at Macdonald are the best it is possible to provide. The greatest problem now is to find the necessary space for the latest apparatus required for research. The new annex to the Biology building is designed to relieve some of this pressure but more buildings will be required in the future.

A visit to the Biology building on the campus would give some idea of the steps taken to reduce the immense losses from plant and animal diseases, weeds, insects and animal pests. This aspect of agricultural science has developed rapidly in the last few years and there is unprecedented demand for well-trained graduates. Present facilities include a number of well-equipped general and specialized laboratories. Plant material under study can be grown in the off season in greenhouses. In special rooms plants can be raised under constant conditions of light, humidity and temperature.

A proper understanding of physics, chemistry, and mathematics is an important part of the training for agriculture and household science. The staff of the Physics Department has a heavy teaching program and aids other departments with their problems involving physics, especially in the use of its complicated electronic equipment for research projects. Research and the training of graduate students is an important consideration in the department of Agricultural Chemistry. The study of problems associated with powdered whole milk, fertilizers, and plant nutrition are current projects of interest.

Many of the investigations carried out by the Nutrition Department have attracted wide attention. Staff and



Household Science students don't spend all their time cooking and sewing, as many people seem to think. Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics and similar courses are an important part of their curriculum. These two third year girls are working in the Bacteriology laboratory.

graduate students study problems associated with both farm animal feeding and human nutrition. A development in recent years is a 'dry fed' early weaning ration for baby pigs. Young pigs can be weaned abruptly at 2 weeks and the sow in pig again 5 weeks after farrowing. This means 3 litters every 14 to 15 months.

Farm economists at Macdonald have made more than one fearless excursion into the controversies that are part of any studies associated with the marketing of farm products or the development of farm policies. Investigations into milk marketing methods and transportation of fluid milk are examples. Farm management and farm accounting as aids to successful farming are also emphasized.

The present four year course in Household Science is a far cry from the first courses offered at Macdonald College in 1907. Early instruction was designed to teach young women the art of homemaking. The one-year homemaker course still carries on this tradition but with a modern slant. The four-year degree course came into being after World War I to meet the growing demand for professional dietitians and home economists for many different kinds of positions. The number of trained graduates required is still far short of the demand.

Over the past 50 years more than 7,500 teachers for the Protestant Schools of Quebec have received their training at Macdonald. We can readily appreciate their contribution to the rural people of this province. It is only in our time that we see Sir William Macdonald's dream of rural school consolidation coming true. Even in his time the one room school, badly lighted, poorly constructed and lacking facilities, was inadequate to meet the expanding needs for rural education. In our modern composite high schools, industrial arts at last can be taught properly. Thus we see the Macdonald ideal of service to farm, home, and school bearing fruit in the community. The circle of service is complete.

No general outline of the College and its activities would be complete without reference to the 600 two-year diploma students who have received training here. Where as a majority of degree students serve agriculture in other ways, most of the diploma students have made farming their career. Through the close ties these graduates maintain with the College, the staff is enabled to remain in close touch with the farm community.

Sir William Macdonald was firmly convinced that the fundamental institutions of the nation were the farm, the home, and the school. His endowment of the College which bears his name is a convincing demonstration of a man's faith in the future. As Macdonald College begins its second 50 years of service, this spirit of the founder will be carried forward by staff and graduates alike.

That People May Know

by H. R. C. Avison

ADULT Education will, in the second half of the 20th century, be accepted as the fourth and culminating stage of education for all the people. Primary, secondary, and University education have one after another in the last seventy-five years been established as a right of citizens and a necessity for society. It is now being recognized that the lessons of mature living can be learned only by those who have a basis of mature experience. The diverse demands of a complicated world require that learning be a continuous process.

Democracy has been described as "the infectious conviction that the individual does not have to accept his lot passively — that it is, at least in part, man made, that it can, at least within limits, be man altered, that he can take his part in altering it".

Such a system requires the cultivation of independent judgment, the development of social skills and a breadth of knowledge in adult citizens. These are the broad aims of adult education. School house education can lay the foundation for such a society. Adult Education must build the house.

Macdonald College has long been in this field. Early in its history an agricultural extension service was set up which was later taken over by the provincial department of Agriculture. The Womens' Institute has long had its Quebec headquarters at Macdonald College. Now, with its 103 senior branches and 8 junior units (a total membership over 3,000) its travelling technicians and its publicity services it is the oldest and one of the largest organizations of its kind.

The provincial federation of Home and School Association had its beginning here, with Dr. W. H. Brittain as the first president. There are now 137 associations in different centres of the province with a total membership of 19,000 parents.

In 1938 the Adult Education Service was started with the help of a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. From a modest beginning in a small office in Lennoxville it pioneered four types of adult education. These were the Farm Forum, the Community Schools, the film circuits and leadership training courses. Each in turn has developed its own patterns.

The Farm Forum of Quebec (as it is now called) has had a vigorous history. At the end of its 16th season it can look back on a rapid development to independence. It has often been said that the Farm Forums brought back the feeling of neighbourliness to Canada's rural communities. In Quebec it has also become the voice of large numbers of English speaking farmers in provincial and national matters. It has now a paid up membership of



The Library Van stops at 65 rural points.

nearly 1000 in 97 local groups. A re-organization recently undertaken will broaden its scope.

Community Schools were the Adult night schools which have operated in many of the new high school buildings. Under the direction of local committees these schools have offered a wide variety of subjects over a term of ten weeks. Instructors were usually drawn from the local or nearby centres. Fees were kept low and much of the teaching was on a voluntary basis. Courses ranged from music, art, french conversation and current events to cooking, sewing, wood, metal, leather-working and weaving. 525 students were enrolled in the four schools open in the past season.

In short courses, folk schools and at Camp Laquemac, continuous emphasis has been placed on the training of leaders. Camp Laquemac has gained a unique place as a bi-lingual summer school in Adult Education and draws students from other Canadian provinces as well as a few from the United States and other countries. Jointly sponsored by Laval University and McGill — through the Adult Education Service — it is planned by a representative committee of the two universities and is supported by the Quebec Department of Youth and the Citizenship Branch at Ottawa. This year it meets from August 19 — 29, again at the camp site at Lac Chapleau in Argenteuil County.

The film circuits, set up during the war for information purposes, at the instigation of the National Film Board, were discontinued in 1947. In their place film libraries have been established and the centre for film distribution for rural English-speaking Quebec is at Macdonald. The film library is a supplement to the general information services offered by the College. A comprehensive collection of over 500 films is available on loan at a nominal charge to groups throughout the province.

Macdonald College — 1955

(Continued from page 2)



Rural women in the Handicrafts Department.

In addition to the above, evening courses offered at the College have brought over 300 additional adult students to the campus during the winter; the McLennan Traveling Library has circulated over 20,000 books to nearly 100,000 readers; the handicraft department has trained technicians and offered evening courses to over a hundred people.

If there were also included the many people who seek advice and help for local projects and the solution of their community problems, the total would make an impressive figure.

In these and in many other ways Macdonald serves its community.

What of the future? None, more than those involved in such work, know the possibilities and the need for the extension of such services. The reserves of knowledge and skill that are taken for granted in a college should be available also to the adult community leaders who help to form opinions and determine issues in the centres of the country's life. To do this Adult Education needs further resources of money and personnel.



An evening session at Camp Laquemac.

animal biochemistry, physiological or food chemistry, or conducting basic nutritional studies with the help of live animals. Or they might be found doing practical work in the W. M. Stewart Practice House, or in one of the College dining rooms.

School for Teachers

At its inception, the School for Teachers took over from the old McGill Normal School the task of supplying elementary and intermediate teachers for the Protestant schools of Quebec. During the past few years, progress has been made in vitalizing the whole teaching program, and in achieving a fine spirit of cooperation between all elements concerned with the training of teachers. Many new facilities have been provided, and many new techniques developed. The work of the school is now fully integrated with the McGill Department of Education, and the first two years of a course leading to the Bachelor of Education degree are carried on at Macdonald. In all this program, one may discern a continuation of the traditions established by the founder, and the promise of further invigoration of the academic life of the College.

Residence Life

Efforts have been made to exploit to the full the advantages inherent in our residential system. Within this framework, the principle of student self-government has been developed to the greatest possible degree. The life of the College has been immeasurably enriched by the association together of students of such varied origins and diverse interests — for our students are recruited from many lands, as well as from the Province of Quebec.

In Conclusion

The opening of the College, and its associated activities, was greeted with wide acclaim throughout Canada, as was indicated by the press comment at the time. There appeared to be a widespread belief that it represented a great forward step in education. This feeling was eloquently expressed by Earl Grey, then Governor General of Canada, who said: "I am convinced that future generations will place Macdonald College among the forefront of the great forces and factors of the building of this country, while the name of the founder will go down in the centuries with that of the great founder of the University itself."

Whether or not Earl Grey was a true prophet, it is still too early to say. Certainly the present staff realizes full well how far short they have come of achieving to the full all the hopes of the founder. His vision and generosity, however, have permitted them to participate in a significant effort in the field of education, and it is pleasant to recall, in this jubilee year, the solid achievements resulting from his inspiration.

Cutting Farm Machinery Costs . . .

Idle tractors on the farm do not have to be fed but there is a close relationship between the number of hours a tractor is used during the year and the cost per hour of use.

In a study of tractor costs on 124 one-tractor farms — 83 in Ontario and 41 in Quebec, the Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, found the cost per hour of tractor use varied from 83 cents when used 694 hours per year, to \$2.14 when used only 119 hours. Similar differences were found for many of the tractor operated machines such as ploughs, seed drill, combines, forage harvester and hay balers.

Cost per acre for most farm operations on the 124 farms studied was less where tractors were used than with horses, even with the same size implements. Ploughing with a 2-furrow plough and 3 horses, an average of 34 acres per year, cost \$9.42 per acre. With a 2-furrow, two-plough tractor, ploughing an average of 45 acres per year, the cost was \$3.02 per acre.

Mowing hay the average horse drawn mower on the Ontario farms cut 31 acres at a cost of \$2.58 per acre. With a tractor, moving on the average 54 acres per year, the cost was \$1.64 per acre. On the Quebec farms, horse mowers cut an average of 40 acres at \$2.42 per acre and the tractors 77 acres at \$1.18 per acre.

These records indicate that on small farms a definite saving in machinery costs can be made by exchanging work with neighbours. Where one farmer owns a combine, another a forage harvester, perhaps another a hay baler, by exchanging work each machine can be used double the number of hours. It can be done on a basis of exchanging work or by charging regular custom rates for each machine.

This information and details on the cost of operation of other farm machines is contained in publication 921, Farm Mechanization in Ontario and Quebec, prepared by the Economics Division, and obtainable on request from Information Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Canadian Farm Loans . . .

This year, the Canadian Farm Loan Board, a federal government agency engaged in making long term mortgage loans to farmers, issued its 25th annual report. In its 25 years operation, the Canadian Farm Loan Board has lent \$91,548,192 to some 39,415 Canadian farmers. During the past year, a total of \$7,816,750 was approved for loans, an increase of approximately \$2,000,000 over the previous year.

Farm Loan Board loans are available only to farmers actually farming the land offered as security and are made for such purposes as purchasing livestock and farm implements; paying debts; assisting in the purchase of farm land; making farm improvements; etc. Farmers may borrow up to 10,000 on first mortgage at an interest rate of 5 per cent repayable over a period of 25 years or up to 12,000 on combined first and second mortgages.

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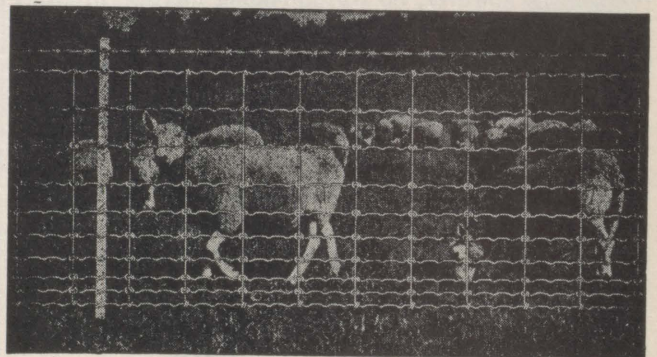
If you are interested in learning how the B of M helps thousands of Canadian farmers by lending them ready cash for this and many other farm and home improvements ask or write for our folder "Quiz for a Go-Ahead Farmer".

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FARM FORUM

— NEWS and VIEWS —

by R. J. McDonell
Provincial Secretary

A Report to the Members

A recent letter from Sheenboro points up one of the weaknesses of the present set-up of Farm Forum in the province of Quebec.

While it is not realistic to measure the success of Farm Forum merely in terms of statistics, there has in recent years been much apprehension in the minds of many over the exceedingly high mortality rate of forums.

How much of this can be traced back to conditions such as those described in a quotation from this letter?

"Those who have been in this work for some time do not realize how little some farm people know about Farm Forum & C.F.A. This may seem hard for you to understand but I think it is true in a lot of places, and it may be one of the reasons why Forums drop out."

In recent years much of the effort of Farm Forum leaders and staff has been used at the top or national level. The same may be said of finances. Each year the burden of membership in National Farm Radio Forum and the Canadian Federation of Agriculture is increasing. An ever increasing amount of Forum leaders' time and effort is spent in attending and preparation for the meetings of these national bodies where top level policy is developed.

There is, however, no corresponding increase in either membership, or local development. The net result has been a gradual break down of Farm Forum's position at the local level. To allow this to continue will in the near future cause a complete breakdown of the whole structure.

Both from the membership and financial point of view, the Quebec Farm Forum Association is coasting on the built up reserves of the past. A look at the statistics for the past six years gives clear indication of this trend.

Season	Membership	Credits	Deficits	Balance	Debts
1949-50	1345			\$ 686.	
1950-51	1149	\$1322.		\$2108.	
1951-52	867	\$60.		\$2168.	
1952-53	857		\$858.	\$1310.	
1953-54	825		\$603.	\$ 707.(1)	
1954-55	850-900(2)	\$1200-\$1700.			\$500-\$1000.

(1) Due to a change in the fiscal year from May 31 to April 31 this represents only 11 months of operation. Had a full fiscal year been included the deficit would have amounted to at least \$1000. Farm Forum was also without a secretary for two of the eleven months reported.

(2) While the present year is not completed it would appear that there will be a slight increase in membership. The percentage of allotment realized will have a bearing on the net deficit and also on the amount of debt which

the association will face at the start of the 1955-56 season.

For the past two years, lack of finances has prevented the hiring of efficient office help with the result that your Provincial Secretary has had to look after office routine as well as the many other duties expected. While membership in national organizations is of great importance to both the association and the individual member, such participation has created many difficulties.

Support of Farm Forum cannot be expected unless the individual forum member can see the value of his forum in relation to his every day problems. To provide this realization of the value of his forum in solving his every day problems is the main function if the provincial office.

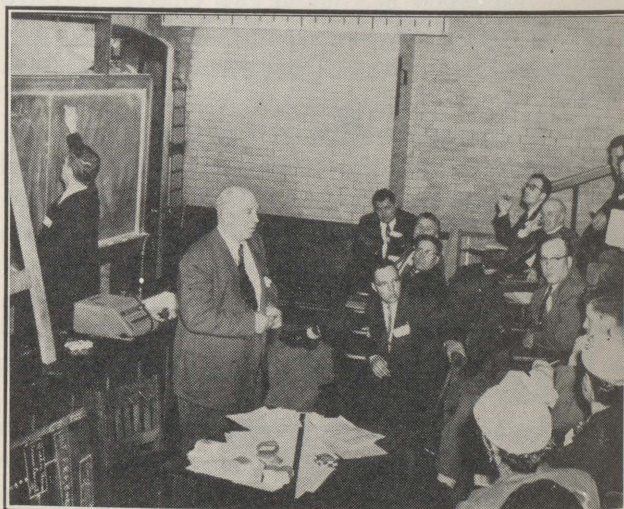
Bold action is required if the high ideals and potential of Farm Forum are to be realized. On the credit side of the ledger we have the super-structure of our organization, a core of dedicated members who realize the importance of farm forum to the community and to themselves, a large potential membership, and a wide range of problems which require action.

The main emphasis of our efforts must of necessity be at the local level where most of our farm problems exist. Without this local district strength, the whole structure is weakened, becoming as it does too far removed from the every day life of its members.

Farmers Discuss Organization

Close to 150 farmers from 22 counties in Quebec with sizeable numbers of English speaking farmers gave their unanimous approval to the establishment of a strong farmers action organization at a recent general meeting held at Macdonald College.

A provisional committee to represent each English area in the province was set up to outline a program and carry out the initial organizational work.



Farm Forum President Walter Hodgman puts the idea of a new Farm Organization before the meeting. At the blackboard is National Secretary Floyd Griesbach, and Keith Bradley of the executive of Quebec Farm Forums, and Herb Hannam, president of the C.F.A., can be seen in the front row watching the reactions.



Some of the people who attended the meeting at Macdonald College on April 22nd.

Operate Tractors The Safe Way . . .

Farm tractors are now so common on Canadian farms that they are often overlooked as a chief cause of farm accidents. The old adage "Familiarity Breeds Contempt" is only too often true.

Despite the safety devices and improvements manufacturers are constantly incorporating in their machines, their construction and the terrain they have to cover, make them vulnerable to careless driving.

Here is a list of practices which may cause a tractor to upset; they are all caused by the human element:—

1. Turning corners at high speeds.
2. Brakes not balanced with the result that the brake on one side operates before the other, throwing the tractor to one side.
3. Driving the tractor too fast over rough ground so that the driver, in his efforts to hang on, loses control.
4. Arying to take short cuts over steep banks and ditches.
5. Making "Jack-rabbit" starts when the tractor is pulling a heavy load, causing the tractor to go over backward.
6. Hitching loads to some part of the tractor other than the draw-bar. This makes the possibility of the tractor over-turning backward very much greater.

People can be killed or injured when the following practices are permitted:—

1. Hooking up implements by backing the tractor while on the ground.
2. Riding on the tractor draw-bar or fenders.
3. Allowing others to ride on the tractor.
4. Allowing children to operate tractors.
5. Allowing children to ride on or play around tractors.

Pontiac Co-Op Medical Sets Up Surgical-Hospital Plan

by Norma Telford

Decisions to start the New Surgical-Hospital Plan on April 1st has been made by the Board of Directors of Pontiac County Co-operative Medical Services.

The group agreed that in view of information received through Financial Statements from some of the Ontario Medical Cooperatives on operating costs of Surgical and Hospital Plans that it would be safe to start giving services with the present membership.

Rates for the new plan are \$60.00 for the family contract and \$30.00 for single contracts. 102 applications for membership have already been received to date. There is every indication that the new service will prove popular. Benefits under the plan compare favourably with other higher cost surgical-hospital plans.

Pontiac County Medical Services is the result of a study made by Pontiac Farm Forums from May 1948 to April 1949. The Co-op has provided hospitalization at cost since the 1949 date and at present provides coverage for 1400 people in the area.

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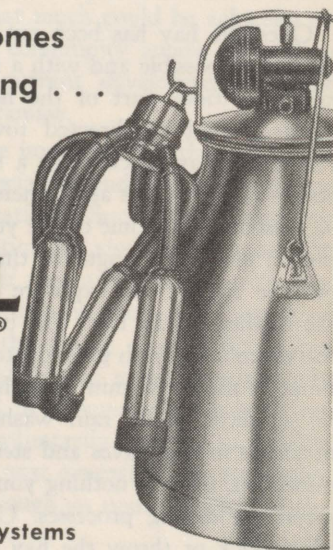
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Grass Silage And Haymaking

by H. A. Stepler

We can't say too much about this subject, there's always something to learn, and those who are still "agin," grass as a silage may change their minds after reading.

TO those who have good meadows, the main question is how to produce good quality fodder. There are only two ways to preserve herbage; one is by drying it, the other by making it into silage. As far as drying is concerned, the most common practice is to cure it in the field and store in the barn. Let us discuss more fully this latter method — the making of hay. The first step in producing good quality hay is to cut the crop at the proper stage. If you fail here, it means that the best handling practices cannot compensate for the loss in quality due to late cutting. In terms of the individual farmer, this generally means start cutting hay before best stage is reached so that the majority of the crop will be cut at the right time. This becomes increasingly important if you have large areas to cut and are limited in the available labour.

Once the hay has been cut, the object is to dry it as quickly as possible and with a minimum of handling. The most nutritious part of the herbage is the leaves. Thus efforts should be directed towards saving those leaves. Allow the hay to cure for a short time in the windrow before raking it. As all farmers know the weather cannot be trusted at this time of the year so no hard and fast rule can be given for length of time to stay in the windrow, but the shorter the exposure to the elements the better the quality of the hay. The bright sun destroys much of the vitamin A, fresh grass contains more than one hundred times as much vitamin A as hay cured in swath for five or six days, while rain washes out the readily soluble nutrients in the leaves and stems. Of course if the hay is rained on, there is nothing you can do but turn it over to speed the drying processes. Use sparingly any machines which kick or throw the hay about; they only break off leaves and reduce the feeding value.

Save the Leaves

Hay should be stored when it contains about 20 percent moisture. It takes experience to be able to tell when this stage is reached. One way of determining this is by taking a handful of hay and shaking it — if it whispers or rustles



gently, it is likely ready for the barn. Again in getting hay to the barn as little handling as possible should be the aim. A green hay with lots of leaves is the best. Storing hay with too much moisture means it will heat or "sweat", even the point of charring and bursting into flame. The practice of "salting down" the hay as it is put into the barn to overcome spontaneous combustion has never been proven effective. It may add to the palatability of the hay, but seems to be relatively ineffective in controlling combustion.

The hay baler is becoming increasingly popular with many farmers. It provides a means of storing more hay in a small space. One should remember that the bales be piled so that air passages are left through the pile. A hay baler will not overcome poor management practices and produce good quality fodder; as much care is required in properly curing the hay for baling as is required of stored loose. While there is less danger of spontaneous combustion if the bales are properly piled, nevertheless there is a good opportunity for the hay to mould in the centre of a bale if moisture is too high.

Grass Into Silage

Let us now turn our attention to the question of grass silage. The making of grass silage fits in very well where the farmer has an improved pasture scheme operating. The spring flush or growth will provide more pasture than necessary, and this excess can best be taken care of by making it into grass silage. Any herbage that the cows will eat may be made into silage, but the best quality grass silage is made from a mixture of grass and legume.

The mixture is cut just as the legume is coming into bloom, generally a week or ten days before it would be ready to cut for hay. Again no rule can be given. It may

be cut much earlier if you wish to have the aftermath available for grazing at an early date. The moisture content should be about sixty-five to seventy per cent when the herbage is being put into the silo. In seasons of ample rainfall this may necessitate wilting in the windrow for a couple of hours before cutting and ensiling. In a dry summer, on the other hand, the herbage could be cut and put directly into the silo.

The person starting out to make grass silage for the first time may be well advised to use a preservative. This will insure against poor silage from putting in material with too high moisture and generally produces a sweeter smelling silage. Molasses is the more common preservative and is used at the rate of thirty or forty pounds per ton of cut fodder. Ground barley or oats may also be used, about one hundred pounds per ton is generally the recommended rate. Good quality silage may be made without using a preservative, but until you have had experience it may be wise to use one. Compaction of the cut grass is very important in making good quality silage. Spread the fodder around in the silo so that air pockets do not occur. It is generally unnecessary to add water in making grass silage except in very dry seasons.

We do not propose to discuss harvesting equipment, but a few remarks on handling grass silage may be in place. One of the problems in making grass silage is the question of labour. Freshly cut green fodder is heavy to handle and loading and unloading with a fork is a tiring job. Specially built hay loaders may be used for this job and some means of removing the load at the silo is desirable. Of course the ideal is to have a forage harvester which chops and loads at the same time in the field, and a mechanical unloader at the silo.

There is no question about the nutritive value of good quality grass silage. It is definitely superior to the best quality hay and more closely approaches the growing herbage in the pasture. Its use has become so popular in Great Britain that many farmers have stopped hay and greatly reduced their purchases of grain for supplemental feed.

Here are the main points again; they're important enough to emphasize.

Cut at the right time. This is the beginning of good quality fodder — failure here means disappointment at the end.

A minimum of handling in the case of hay.

Watch the moisture content for both hay and silage. Store hay at 20%. Put grass in silo at 65 percent to 70 percent.

Good compaction in the silo avoids air pockets and excessive drainage.

The Principal and His School — A Macdonald Conference

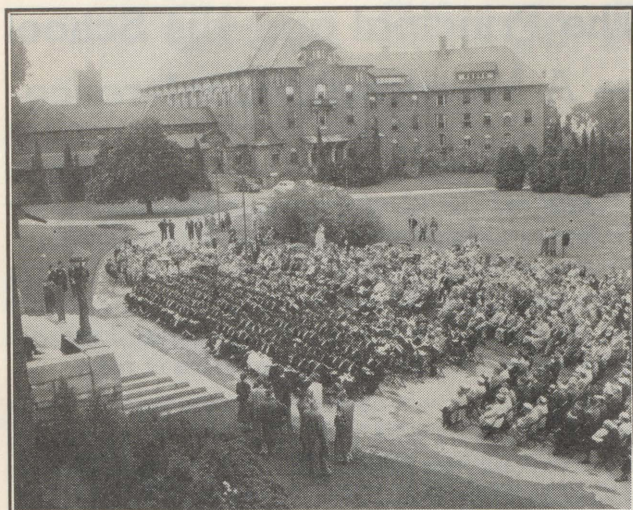
A MACDONALD conference on the theme *The Principal and His School* was sponsored by the School for Teachers at Macdonald College on April 15 and 16. About seventy principals, inspectors, and supervisors joined the members of the Teacher Training Committee and the staff of the School for Teachers to discuss the responsibilities of a principal in the schools of today.

The conference was opened on Friday morning by Dr W. P. Percival, Director of Protestant Education. He emphasized the fact that a principal must have a sound philosophy of life and a practical philosophy of education, and he showed that both of these have a profound effect on the type of school in the community. Dr. Percival also referred to the changing role of the principal in many of the schools. Instead of being mainly the senior teacher, he has become an administrator whose responsibilities reach far beyond the teaching of certain classes in the upper grades.

The first session of the conference was on *The Principal and the Community* with Mr. David L. Tough, Principal of the Forest Hill Collegiate Institute, Toronto, as guest speaker. He pointed out the fact that parents today are better educated than those of the past generation and that they expect to be informed on the policy and practices of the school. He suggested that much could be achieved by keeping the leaders of the community aware of, and to some extent involved in, current developments in the school philosophy and programme.

Mr. Tough mentioned the importance of the opinion of the Home and School Association and of critical groups such as taxpayers' organizations. Such groups need to know that the cost of education has risen sharply and that it is apt to go even higher; if they are to continue to support the schools, they must also be made fully aware of the value of education to the young person and to the community itself. The investment in youth does not pay dividends immediately; and, if a community is to lower its own standard of living voluntarily in order to provide better opportunities for the next generation, its sympathetic support must be won through an understanding of the school.

To a large extent, the public relations of the school depend on the attitude of the pupils towards the staff. Mr. Tough told about surveys which show that the parent's opinion of the school is almost identical with that of his child. Adequate reporting and parent-teacher conferences are important in good public relations and have been used in many communities with excellent results. Less frequently experimented with are teacher-pupil conferences in certain matters of administration. These foster a better



Relations between these newly-graduated teachers and the people among whom they will be living and working are helped by conferences such as the one described in this article.

attitude towards school on the part of the pupil and, through him, on the part of the parent.

In summing up, Mr. Tough stated that the responsibility for good public relations may be that of the principal, but that he must work through the pupils, the staff, and the community organizations in order that the school may be appreciated both for what it accomplishes and for what it hopes to achieve.

The Principal and His Pupils

The chairman of the afternoon session was Mr. W. E. Dunton, Chairman of the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal, and the guest speaker was Mr. Harry B. Spencer from the New York State Education Department. In speaking to the topic *The Principal and His Pupils*, Mr. Spencer referred to the needs of the pupils as the four A's—Achievement (in their undertakings); Association (with their peers and adults); Affection (both for others and from others); and Adventure (in reaching beyond the standard requirements of a subject). In meeting these various needs schools require grouping of some type but experience has usually shown that heterogeneous grouping with provision for individual differences is preferable to homogeneous grade placement. Mr. Spencer suggested that the course of study should never be regarded as a fence which prevents exploration but rather as a springboard which invites new interests and contacts.

In dealing with promotion policies, Mr. Spencer suggested that educators should take a positive approach and ask themselves, "What changes would be essential in our teaching if we promoted every child?" instead of considering the problems which arise from failure or the repetition of a grade. He also warned his audience that the greatest danger lies in overlooking the gifted child who tends to be lost in our concern over less competent pupils.

The discussion period which followed brought a lively exchange of points of view on promotion, grouping, re-

porting, guidance, and school records. Mr. Spencer summed up the reports of the leaders in the discussion groups by stressing the fact that machinery of school administration is pointless unless it serves the needs of the pupils better. As a result, he suggested that the number and type of school records should be determined by the use which would be made of them and, in keeping with this point of view, he said that a school should "grow into records" instead of having a system superimposed. He also said that it is the duty of the teacher to establish in each child some sense of concern for and pride in his own progress. If this is done, many of the problems of retardation or promotion can be met realistically in terms of what is best for the child himself.

Relations with the School Board

The third session was held on Friday evening. On this occasion, the chairman was Mr. C. W. Dickson, President of the Association of Secondary School Administrators, and the guest speaker was Dr. George Flower, Director of the CEA-Kellogg Project. In introducing the subject, *The Principal and the School Board*, Dr. Flower emphasized the changed relation between the school principal and his board during the past forty years. With the changing programme of the school, increased enrolment, larger administrative areas, broader curricula, special services, and a larger and more diversified staff, the principal has become an executive officer of the school board. He is now expected to attend all school board meetings, to select staff, to supervise instruction, and to advise the board in everything from architecture to purchasing. In this way, his philosophy becomes a matter of paramount importance in the school system.

The principal must act in close association with the board in developing a complete and balanced educational policy. For this reason, the principal who does not keep himself informed about the educational ideas of the board members is certain to find himself in difficulty. He may make decisions which are not supported by the board or he may find that the board members are making commitments which it will be impossible for him, as a member of the teaching profession, to support conscientiously. Consequently, the closest possible cooperation between the principal and the school board must be maintained.

It has been said that the most important duty of the school board is the choice of its principal. This is undoubtedly true, and the board has a right to expect not only teaching competence in its principal but a mature understanding of education and a readiness to work with laymen.

The Saturday morning session was on *The Principal and His Teachers*. This was chaired by Mr. John Perrie, Vice-President of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers, and the guest speaker was Dr. George W. Angell, President of the State University Teachers College of Plattsburg.

Dr. Angell stressed the need for a creative approach to all aspects of the principal's work but especially to his relations with his staff. He considered it to be the duty of the principal to understand his staff, both professionally and personally. Through his understanding of his staff, Dr. Angell felt that the principal could develop a type of leadership which would enable each to make his maximum contribution. No teacher, he contended, had nothing to offer. Consequently, he suggested that the principal should build through the teacher's strengths to a more complete development of the responsibilities in each classroom. This is most effectively done, in his opinion, by the suggestion of a feeling of high expectation, by holding out a real challenge, and by leading the teacher to find for himself the ways in which he can improve his work with children.

Dr. Angell suggested four topics for discussion by the group meetings which followed his address: How can the principal recruit his staff? How can he free teachers for effective teaching? How can he help them to grow professionally? How can he help them to live a more satisfactory life?

At the conclusion of the discussion period, Dr. Angell summarized the findings of the group leaders. He pointed out the need for each staff to decide the type of teacher which should be engaged for their school, and he suggested that one of the most important qualifications should be willingness to work with the other staff members towards a goal which they had accepted in common. A teacher, on the other hand, should be eager to join the staff of a school which he has selected for the opportunities in growth and service which it offers. With a superior type of school being developed by the principal in cooperation with his staff, the problem of obtaining suitable teachers should be diminished as a result of the deeper sense of satisfaction in the work. This, in turn, would affect the attitude of the community towards the teachers and would help to assure them a gracious welcome and sincere appreciation.



One learns by doing, and School for Teachers students do a lot of practice teaching. This group is leaving for a day of practice teaching in various Montreal schools.

Dr. Angell concluded the conference by saying that a sense of emotional balance is essential in the principal and the teacher. Scholarship, ability to organize, and creativeness are all desirable traits, but each can be carried to dangerous extremes. Emotional balance, marked by a sense of humour, furnishes the best guarantee of effectiveness in the work of the principal and of the teacher alike.

Efficient Spark Plugs . . .

Manufacturers consider all the main features of a spark plug when designing their engines. For this reason it is generally best to replace a wornout plug with one similar to the original in all of its essential features, says H. J. Kemp, Saanichton, Experimental Station, B.C.

Spark plugs vary in many ways such as head or diameter size, threads, length of barrel, kind of insulator, the number and arrangement of points, head resistance and general design.

Head diameters run in $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch sizes for some engines. In others they are made in 10, 14 and 18 millimeter sizes.

The spacing of the electrode points varies from .020 to .030 inches, depending on the kind and size of plug and engine maker's recommendations. A proper spark plug point gauge should be used for setting the points. Points that are spaced too far apart cause missing, especially under heavy loads and high compression. This, in turn, results in fouling of the plug. It may also cause pitting or burning of magneto breaker points and breakdown in the condenser. Where points are set too close, missing may also occur when the engine is idling or on a light load. This again may cause fouling of the plug.

The correct length of plug is important. Usually the bottom of the spark plug barrel should be about even with the inner side of the cylinder head or cylinder wall, depending on where it is located. Plugs that are too short may foul easily, while the points of plugs that are too long tend to cause pre-ignition and burn away faster. Short plugs are usually cooler plugs because they transfer heat over a short distance to the water cooled jacket of the engine. Long plugs run hotter because the heat has further distance to travel before it reaches the cooler engine parts.

In some cases, due to other engine inefficiencies, fouling of a spark plug may persist, and the use of a longer, hotter type of plug may be necessary until other engine deficiencies are remedied. On the other hand, if burning off of points or pre-ignition persists, then the cooler, shorter type of plug may serve satisfactorily.

When overhauling an engine, or before the beginning of a season of heavy work, it is often worth while to have spark plugs cleaned and tested at a local garage or establishment where special equipment is available for the purpose.

Impressions of Macdonald College

From the Graduates' Point of View

Agriculture

This year Macdonald College completes half a century of service to agriculture. As a graduate of Macdonald it is with a mixed feeling of pride and admiration that I take this opportunity of reviewing some aspects of her lustrious record.

The growth and development of Macdonald was concomitant with the great achievements in the science and technology of agriculture in this country. In fifty years we have moved from an industry of crude pioneer skills to one that is scientifically and technologically modern. Macdonald's contribution to this fabric of agricultural knowledge stands out in bold relief and wherever farming is carried on, in this vast land of ours, and indeed beyond our borders, the results of her active research program are apparent.



James MacNeil, B.Sc. (Agr.) '48
Assistant Director Marketing Services, Truro, N.S.

— institutions cultivated and nourished by Macdonald College and which today are among her finest and most notable contributions.

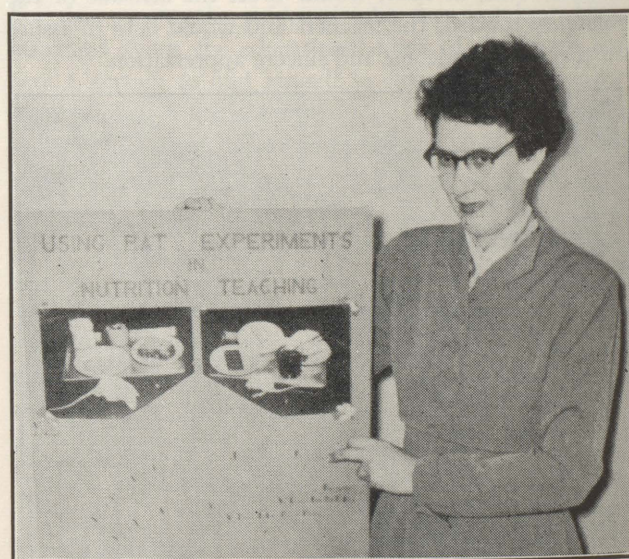
The problems of agriculture in the coming years will provide a vigorous challenge to the imagination and skill of our agricultural institutions. The production and distribution of food and fibre for an expanding population, and in these restive days the maintenance of reserve agricultural capacity will become an increasingly more complex task. As in the past, Macdonald College will meet the needs of agriculture in a capable and courageous manner. The extent of her contribution, however, will depend on the continued liberality of farming communities, in providing youth for training in agriculture. The future lies with the quality and number of these men and women.

So to those privileged to know Macdonald I exhort a renewed interest and support, making Mastery for Service a clan call for the building of better communities and a better world.

Household Science

The discovery of scientific and technological facts, though vitally important, does not alone assure agricultural progress. The skilful application of these facts whether in the processing of products, the breeding of livestock or in the conditioning of soils is fundamentally important. It is here that import and purpose are given to all that has gone before. Through the years Macdonald College has created an atmosphere that tends to develop in men and women a zeal for extending agricultural knowledge. This enthusiasm for working with people has made Macdonald graduates prominent and familiar figures in our agricultural life.

Socrates was once described as a practitioner whose business was to make people think. Making our farm people think, thereby contributing to the solution of their problems, was long recognized by Macdonald College as an essential activity. Today the voice of the farm is clear and strong and is heeded as never before in legislative chambers, in the market places and wherever affairs affecting the welfare of farmers are discussed. The attainment of this position was enhanced by three great institutions of adult education; the Home Study Club, the Community Meeting and National Farm Radio Forum



Rosamond Ross, B.H.S. '39

Nutrition Consultant, Metropolitan
Health Committee, Vancouver, B.C.

“WHAT did University mean to me?” This is a question not readily answered. Sixteen years have passed since that eventful day when I was capped under the fresh green leaves on McGill Campus — Home Ec. '39. To isolate or separate three years of one's life is a difficult task — there is so much weaving of the pattern before and after this college segment and yet — what if I hadn't had those three years?

Probably the most obvious results of University training are the types of courses or positions available to the graduate. My list includes a dietetic internship at the Vancouver General Hospital, then a year of teacher training at the University of British Columbia. Teaching home economics was next in line, finally culminating in my present position as nutrition consultant for the Metropolitan Health Committee (Vancouver Health Department). This latter was punctuated by an interesting and profitable year at the University of Tennessee, acquiring a Master of Science degree.

But what of “Mac” itself, and what are some of the impressions that have stayed with me during the years? My home was in the West, and the experience of the long train trip across Canada to finally arrive in a small Eastern village was quite a milestone. There was Ste. Annes with its narrow winding streets, the St. Lawrence with its big ice jams in the spring, the rolling countryside where we often walked, skied or bicycled, the adventure of sugaring off, the thrill of exploring Montreal and the sight of the signs in both English and French. Then too, there was the privilege of visiting New York, Ottawa, the Laurentians, and a small place named Scotstown. Ah yes, I can still smell that delicious aroma of crispy French loaves coming out fresh from the big brick ovens. These and other impressions, although not part of formal education, have truly enriched my life.

“Mac” gave us plenty of opportunity to explore, and share ideas and experiences. Good friends were made, many from various sections of Canada, the United States, and other parts of the world. I recall the far-on-into-the-night discussions where new found knowledge was thoroughly aired. Topics were certainly not restricted to favorite recipes or how to put a zipper into a dress. The “Formals” had their special glamour and good feeling developed from working together on something important. In my work now, I often hear the term “teamwork”.

It has been said that one goes to University to gain knowledge and skills. During college years my comprehension in these areas which were later to become my specialties, was greatly increased. I learned to work more independently. I realized more than ever before the value of the scientific method. The home management house made me appreciate the necessity for organization and planning, even if it did mean getting up at six o'clock in the morning. Dr. Duporte gave us a good insight into the

mysteries of the animal world, and this knowledge now helps me in trying to comprehend human nutrition. I can still recall cleaning up a sink according to Miss Hayward's standards, and how important it was to finish up the job. Dr. Crampton and his rats have fitted into the scheme of things. To date we have conducted about one hundred rat experiments in Vancouver schools and I have a distinct empathy for the Pied Piper. My college scrap book on foreign foods is often used for reference. Vancouver is assimilating many New Canadians and some understanding of their former food habits, on our part, assists them in their adjustment to our ways.

Looking back, “Mac” was certainly a vital link in my life. Probably the most important things were connected with opportunities to learn more about human relationships; the ability to adjust, the advantage of being able to laugh at oneself, and also to develop a curiosity of the world in which we live. A recent biography of a famous actress remarked that she was always opening new windows. “Mac” opened many new windows for me.

Diploma Course



Bruce Yearst, Diploma '48

Farmer, Quyon, P.Que.
Pictured with his family

IN fact and fiction the farmer's son has often gone to the city and become the hero of an inspiring success story.

The city-slicker trying to wrest a living from the soil, however, is usually the source of much innocent merriment to the rural population, and very often repatriates to the more congenial urban environment.

The diploma course has helped me, my wife and sons to reverse this last trend and although we cannot claim any spectacular successes, we have found a secure, healthy and satisfying way of life of the farm.

In the spring of '46, having no previous farm experience, I went out to City View and worked for Bill Lancaster. He taught me how to milk a cow, many other farm tasks and how to hoe and transplant cabbage. (Ask Bill Shipley how we set out 20,000 plants by hand that spring.)

That fall found me at Macdonald with my wife and two sons in residence in "Diaper Dell". I worked in the Horticulture Department between terms and spent these two idyllic years working and learning among new friends, and among teachers who were also friends and who were always intelligently sympathetic with our chosen way of life.

In the spring of '48 when DVA would no longer support this pleasant arrangement, we came to the farm at Quyon, where we are yet.

Not having any backlog of farm knowledge I have always had to use what I learned at Macdonald. In no instance that I know of has this let me down. Just as important as this direct help, is the help that the course gives in preventing the growth and development of the type of barnacle which is sometimes seen parasitizing the agricultural mind. Even my pail and separator washing routine is conditioned by what I learned of bacteria

at Mac. Our diet is better because of a new understanding of nutritional needs. In every phase of farm planning and management the basic information I acquired there has helped me to reach decisions that are satisfying and give one a firm feeling that what you are doing is being done for sound common-sensical reasons and not merely to propitiate some capricious whim of Mother Nature.

This is not to say that I have made no mistakes as I could fill this whole issue with tales of the "damfool" things I have done these last seven years.

However we must have made some appropriate moves as our capital account has improved and the bank manager no longer runs and hides when I drop into the bank with a loan-hungry look in my eyes.

It is my studied opinion that our Diploma Course and the others like it, offer our only important potential for the training of individuals fit and proper to be custodians of our only indispensable natural resource, the soil.

Our graduates offer our only hope of creating a group (and this is a crying need) who will be able to assemble the coherent and stable philosophical background for Canadian agriculture that will enable the Canadian farmer to not only deserve, but also to get a fair share of our national income.

School for Teachers

I WENT to Macdonald College in the Fall of 1925, hoping to become a teacher. Like many others who did the same thing then, and who do so now, I was seventeen and a half years of age and just out of school. I had never lived away from home. That was thirty years ago and thirty years is a long time but as I look back I can still recapture the urgent anticipation of adventure into independent living.

That initial step towards independence — so fundamental to youth in its late teens — is my first and sharpest recollection of Macdonald College, and in many ways the best. For Macdonald, like other good residential colleges, gave its youngsters just that happy balance between complete independence and regulation which they need in transition from living at home to living on their own in the big world. We went to bed and got up as we chose, we attended or missed meals at will (though chronic appetite restricted severely the latter practice), we took care of our own laundry, scheduled our own out-of-class study, and chose our leisure pursuits. Yet College regulations (subtly, always felt, which is one mark of a good institution) and School obligations surrounded us, so that liberty carried too far paid its penalties. There were stipulated hours for meals and if you missed one you went hungry, neglect of class assignments was firmly dealt with, regular extra-curricular activities drew you into their orbit so that your leisure was largely constructive and wholesomely social. It was a fine way, in short, for a youngster to learn

J. William Perks, Teachers '26

Education Officer, Protestant School Board
of Greater Montreal.



gradually to live on his own away from home and I count it, as do many others, a great asset to have had that happy beginning.

Along with this experience, and enriching it deeply, were all the wonderful associations of residence life. It is something not to be missed and the young person who passes up the chance to live in residence foregoes the opportunity of a lifetime. It must be done at an early age when all the things that residential life can offer are

fresh and new, and foolish stunts don't seem foolish at all because you're too young to know better. There were the "bull sessions" when ten to fifteen of us crowded into a small room to air our immature ideas, the singsongs around the piano in the common room, the impromptu night excursions up dark corridors to overturn habited beds; there were communal study (or what passed for that academic practice), communal laundry, and of course communal sports. Nor would I overlook the cultivation of the social arts wherein interest centred largely in the opposite sex; we learned to dance, to escort girls to church and for walks and to the local tea-room on Saturday afternoons. And finally, there were some lasting and precious friendships made. All this is part of learning to live and the wonderful thing about the lessons it taught is that they were fresh and exhilarating and happy. Macdonald College gave me and my confreres those early lessons, as it continues to give them to our successors.

Life at Macdonald College was not all recreation. Indeed, the heavy class schedules (I think our classes ran from 8:30 to 4 o'clock) and attendant study requirements made the work and duty of becoming a teacher the most important features of life there. This was emphasized by the College authorities in word and attitude and had its

desired effect. I believe that practically all of us tried to pull our weight, and it was heavy enough. This is as it should be, and was perhaps the most important lesson Macdonald College taught us — that hard work and meeting essential obligations are the first requirements of your job and, indeed, of living.

Work and duty were not all drudgery. Not so at all. There were the challenge and satisfaction of tackling and completing assignments. There was the inspiration of some very fine teachers: I remember with particular warmth and appreciation Dean Laird (dominant, direct, and astringent), Arthur Lockhart (whose influence was gentle and deep), Dr. Howard Brunt (a great teacher who opened my mind to literature). They are dead now, but their influence lives on in many hearts and minds.

Somewhere, somehow, from all this came the seeds and early growth of professional pride.

*"'Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours,
And ask them what report they bore to heaven",*

says the poet. I cannot know what heaven may think of the report borne by those early hours; my own response is one of pride and gratitude that I had the experience of becoming a Macdonald College graduate.

Handicrafts

PERHAPS it was because we were looking for "just the right place" that it took us so long to set up "Harolee", for it was not until three years after we graduated from the Macdonald Handicraft Course in 1947 that we found, quite by accident, exactly the house we wanted. We knew it at once, a cosy, friendly little log cabin in the heart of the Laurentians, and set about the business of making it our own.

Originally our plan was to set up a Studio where we would sell our own work and that of other craftsmen, and possibly operate a small weaving school. This didn't appear too difficult — before we started! But it wasn't long before we realized that our desire for independence was not going to be all sweetness and light, certainly not for the first few years anyway.

Living in the country brought its share of problems and we both became very proficient at such odd jobs as chopping wood, shovelling snow, and unfreezing frozen pipes, that first winter. Then we had to stock our little shop; this was not hard as there are always all kinds of people more than willing to sell to you. (Trying to get people to buy from you is another story, as we quickly discovered!) However, after a few months we were fairly well established in the community and had acquired some customers, and were also experimenting with selling our own work to other gift shops around the mountains.

During the intervening years between leaving Macdonald and opening "Harolee" we were both working, in Handicraft jobs, in Montreal. This did give us valuable experience

and at the same time gave us the start of a clientele, as we thought, for our weaving. However, we hadn't given too much thought to the fact that we were living in a resort area, and soon discovered that everyone who lives in the north country sooner or later finds himself drawn in some way or other into the tourist trade.

Soon our friends from Montreal were calling up to ask if they could come as paying guests for the weekend — this seemed like a pleasant sort of sideline, there were a couple of extra bedrooms, so we took in a few guests. How times have changed since that first winter! We are situated right in the middle of the best skiing country in the Laurentians, a fact we hadn't realized. Now the

Mary Leeson and Doris Harrold, Handicrafts '47
Ste. Marguerite Station, P.Que.



Guest House end of "Harolee" is the biggest part in the winter. This is a fortunate fact, as passing tourists are very scarce this time of year. This winter we have been filled to capacity every weekend, and sometimes during the week too, with skiers, bird-watchers and others who love the country. Our rates are by no means excessive, as we like to have people around.

For years both of us had been victims of book clubs and patrons of second-hand bookstores, and found when we unpacked that our books filled one wall of the living room. We found also that the folks who rent cottages for the summer or winter seasons have nothing to read on rainy days. So a Lending Library came into being pretty well of its own accord. Vacationers like to have somewhere nearby where they can borrow books. We put the pennies from the rentals into a piggy bank and buy more books with them! Of course, our own visitors like to browse among them too, and the last two years we have added a piano and a record player to our furnishings, so there is no lack of entertainment during the long winter evenings.

While the Guest House takes the lion's share of our time now, we have by no means lost sight of our original object. Two years after moving in we added a Studio, separate from the house, and there set up our looms and the Gift Shop. In the summer a lot of tourists stop by and as most people like to watch anything if it is "working", we usually try to have something on one of the looms so that they can see how it is done. We concentrate on

weaving now; we found that it is much better to specialize in one thing than to try to be a jack-of-all-trades. We would have just loved to keep on with our leatherwork, woodwork, metalwork, and pottery, but one just can't do everything. We also began selling more things to other gift shops, wholesale, some of it direct to the shops, and some through the Centrale d'Artisanat du Quebec, a Government Agency in Montreal which has proven a wonderful outlet for our merchandise. A couple of years ago we renewed acquaintance with Cavy and Jimmy Clennel, who were at Macdonald with us, and who now operate a most successful Pottery Studio and gift shop at Aylmer, Ontario. We sell each other's work, to our mutual benefit.

It has taken a little while, and a great deal of trial and error, but we feel that we know now pretty well what the buying public wants in the way of Handicraft, at least in this part of the country. We still prefer to do individual orders for drapes, dress materials, etc., naturally, but when these are not forthcoming we do quite nicely weaving place mats, stoles, and scarves, which can be sold in any gift shop, at any time.

Well, there it is. Without DVA and Macdonald College we couldn't have done it, certainly. It has meant a lot of hard work and it still is not easy, especially in the off seasons; but we wouldn't want to change our way of life now and must echo the thought of all others in the same position as ourselves — Long Live Free Enterprise!

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Phygon (Aquatic Weed Killer)

FUNGICIDES

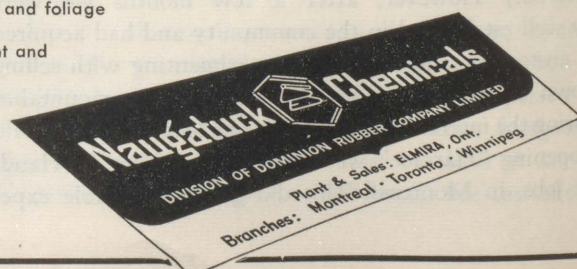
Ferbam (Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate)
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
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Sherbrooke Prices Well Maintained

The fifth annual spring sale of breeding stock, organized by the Quebec Beef Cattle Association attracted a large crowd to the Sherbrooke Arena on April 21st; but from the speed with which the bids came it was evident that a great many people had come to watch rather than to buy. Which, in a way, is probably a good thing; at any rate, it points up the interest in beef that exists in the Townships.

Auctioneer Art Bennett of Sawyerville, with the help of Bill O'Neill down from Ontario, worked hard for their bids, but they collaborated well, taking turns as ring man and auctioneer, and kept the crowd in good humour so that the sale went off with only minor hitches. Prices proved, on the whole, satisfactory to both buyers and sellers and the average was better than last year. A breakdown of prices showed the following averages:

	Males	Females	Breed
Angus	308.75	371.36	354.06
Hereford	387.50	334.54	361.02
Shorthorns	262.50	366.00	334.00

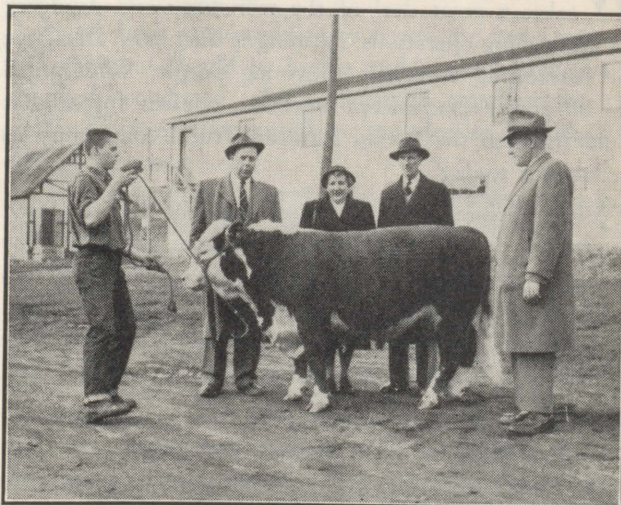
As the averages show, Shorthorn bulls were low-priced. The Federal Department of Agriculture took two, J. P. McIntosh's Mac Mad Bar Fairy Prince and Mrs. Pitfield's Saraguay Blossom's Landmark for \$350 and \$325, but the other sold considerably lower than these. There were three dual-purpose females and one bull in the sale, consigned by P. Williamson of Ste. Annes and C. N. Abbott of Varennes. The bull brought \$180 from Wm. McLeod of Bury and the females sold for \$300 to Louis Gingras of St. Anastasie, \$160 to Clinton Smith of Sawyerville and \$210 to John Nichol & Sons of Lennoxville. Shorthorn females, selling for an average of \$366, were \$30 better than last year's offerings, as they should have been for they were a good bunch of cattle.

Mrs. Dobell of Magog, a heavy buyer at last year's sale, took home two Shorthorn females, and Mrs. Stuart of Arundel, was also buying. Others interested in acquiring Shorthorns were John Neilson, F. McConnell, both of whom bought bulls, R. Reid and G. Marsan.

The highest price of the sale was paid by John Bryson of Dewittville for Chas. Graham's Angus female, Blackcap Empress of Elm Grove, which was knocked down for \$725, with calf at foot. There was a mix-up on bids on this animal; originally knocked down for \$700, the high bidder disclaimed his bid and the sale started over again at about the \$500 level, finishing with a \$25 gain over the original closing bid. Several of the Graham animals went back to the home farm.

Hereford breeders did some trading amongst themselves consignors more than once buying animals from other consignors. Eric Webster paid the highest price for Hereford females when he bid in Nichol's Thursdale Delena for \$600. Ted Detchon of Massawippi and M. Pigeon of St. Lazare both took home Nichol bulls, for \$525 and \$500 respectively, and the other bull buyers were A. Vadlais of Wickham and R. Menard. John Nichol & Sons and J. C. Routledge were both buying females and others went to C. R. Robinson, H. Cass, Rock Island, R. Gregoire, Scott Junction, and A. Tourmelle from Beauce County.

The sales manager, Don MacMillan and the sales committee under the chairmanship of Ross Edwards had things well organized and there wasn't any delay in getting the cattle into the ring and out again. But it seems a pity that this sale, which is increasing in importance every year, couldn't have a better setting than the rear of the Arena building with its cold earth floor, poor lighting and bad acoustics. The auctioneers, instead of facing their bidders, found them in front, on the sides, and even behind them; it is to their credit that things went as fast as they did. A little more room to move about in, and some raised seats for the buyers, something along the lines of the arrangements for the fat stock sales in the fall, would please everybody.



Mr. and Mrs. Ted Detchon of Massawippi admire Nichol's Monarch 2J which they bought for \$525. At the halter is John Nichol, next to him is auctioneer Art Bennee and on the right is Fieldman Don MacMillan.

Last year they organized the sale outside, and that worked fine; except that a young hurricane broke up the sale just after it got underway. It is a bad time of year to gamble with an outdoor sale, but given any hope of fine weather, a sale out in front of the barns would be an improvement.

Consignors of Angus cattle to the sale were Chas. Graham, Ile Perrot, S. L. Kerr, Vaudreuil, Robert Laberge, Danville, H. S. Lockwood, Danville, Dr. McCall, Lachute, L. T. Porter, St. Andrews East and E. G. Smith, Magog. Shorthorns were consigned by C. N. Abbott, Varennes, George Buck, Sawyerville, J. P. MacIntosh, Sutton, Ross Edwards, Hillhurst, Jas. McBurney, Sawyer-ville, J. P. MacIntosh, Bolton Centre, Gaston Marsan, St. Eustache, Douglas Page, Sherbrooke, Mrs. W. C. Pitfield, Saraguay, and P. Williamson, Ste. Annes. Three breeders consigned Herefords: John Nichol & Sons, Lennoxville, J. C. Routledge, Georgeville and Eric Webster, North Hatley.



It was standing room only for a good many of those at the sale. Raised seats would be a help another year.

FAMILY FARM

by J. T. Davidson

Power machinery and electricity, those stalwart revolutionaries in the cause for mechanized farming, are now storming Quebec, the most powerful bastion of the family farm. Some of our smaller, weaker members will be missing at a future roll call, yet we confidently predict the family farm will emerge triumphant—some-what larger perhaps but more firmly established than over.

WE WILL readily agree that farm mechanization takes a great deal of the monotony and drudgery out of farming operations. Farming is now more attractive and interesting especially to young people. Widespread use of power machinery, however, releases forces that could threaten the family farm and rural community as we know it to-day.

With increased mechanization less labour is required to produce an increased volume of farm products. The necessary investment in farm machinery also goes up making it more difficult for young people to get a start in farming. Small form operators face an increasing cost-price squeeze and tougher competition from large-scale farm operators.

These conditions exert pressure for larger farms, increased production per acre and per animal, along with more production per farmer. Where size of operation is such that farm machinery can be made to pay, farm incomes have gone up. Mechanization at the same time speeds

up the farm depopulation movement and community life suffers.

Mechanization Just Started

Increased mechanization and a tendency towards fewer and larger farms has now begun to effect changes in Quebec's rural economy. Between 1941 and 1951, farm population dropped from 838,000 to 792,000 in this province and the number of farms from 154,669 to 134,336. Of these 20,000 farms that have disappeared, 5,550 were in the 11-50 acre class and 12,500 farms were in the 51-100 are class.

It is significant that by 1951 the 101-200 acre class had increased to 37.9 percent of all farms from 34.2 percent in 1941.

The 1951 census figures give some idea of the sweeping changes now being introduced into Quebec agriculture. The number of farm tractors increased from 5,869 in 1941 to 31,971 in 1951; farm trucks from 6,703 to 19,167 in the same period; with electric motors up to 25,833 from 5,327 in 1941. This trend has continued since the 1951 census figures were published.

In passing it should be noted that present trends are likely to continue for some time. In 1951, close to 70 percent of Ontario farms were considered at least partly mechanized while less than 24 percent of Quebec farms used tractor power. A recent survey comparing farm mechanization in Quebec and Ontario show the 147 Ontario farms had 125 tractors and an average power and machinery investment of \$4,613.00 The 150 Quebec

farms in the survey had only 67 tractors and a power and machinery investment of \$2,782.00. The farms in the survey were considered typical of the 100-200 acre group in each province. The Ontario farms averaged 167 acres (115 acres tillable) and the Quebec farms 143 acres (100 acres tillable).

The Family Farm

It would seem probable that the Quebec family farm of the future will more closely approximate the 100 acres-tillable farm recorded in the mechanization survey mentioned above. Even allowing that some small operators will always prefer to farm on a marginal or part-time subsistence basis, it is evident that mechanization will mean fewer and larger farms.

To what extent this will upset traditional rural patterns in our province is not easy to predict. It is our belief that the family farms will not become so large as to threaten our present rural living patterns to any dangerous extent. It is more likely that ways will be found to make effective and efficient use of farm machinery in a program of increased production per farm. Tradition and Quebec government policies are such that huge factory type farms or absence ownership is unlikely to be much of a threat.

To Strengthen the Family Farm

Using figures recorded in the mechanization survey mentioned above we can draw some conclusions about the present state of production on Quebec farms.

LIKELY PRESENT PRODUCTION

Crop	Acreage	Yield	Total
Grain	25	30 bu.	750 bu.
Hay	42	1.2 tons	50.4 tons
Silage Corn	3	8 tons	24 tons
Tillable Pasture	30	2 acres per cow (4,000 lbs. milk)	
Total Tillable	6		
Total Tillable	100		
Rough Pasture	6		
Woods	28		
Farmstead and other	9		
TOTAL	143		

Let us assume Table 1 shows a "typical" dairy farm supporting 15 milk cows averaging 4,000 pounds of milk. Farm management studies indicate that the most successful dairy farms follow a planned program to (1) Increase their crop yields per acre (2) Increase the carrying capacity of their pastures (3) Assure themselves of sufficient quantities of high quality winter roughage (4) Increase milk production per cow through breeding, selection and improved feeding (5) Reduce labour with better field and barn layouts and elimination of less profitable sidelines (6) Use business principles — records and accounts (7) Make effective use of capital and credit for productive purposes (8) Mechanize as many farm operations as possible consistent with higher returns.

Now see what could happen at the end of a 5-year livestock, soil and crop improvement program. Table 2

shows the production targets for the 5-year period and indicates necessary changes in field layout to establish a 6 year crop rotation and a 6-year pasture rotation.

POSSIBLE PRODUCTION END OF 5-YEAR IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Crop	Acreage	Yield	Total
Grain	12	45 bu.	540 bu.
(seeded down)			
Grain	5	55 bu.	275 bu.
Silage Corn	7	15 tons	105 tons
Mixed Hay	48	1.8 tons	86.4 tons
Pasture Rotation	28	1.5 acres per cow (8,000 lbs. milk)	

The livestock improvement project should aim for 1,000 pounds increase in milk production per cow each year over the 5-year period. This objective might not be realized but with heavier feeding of higher quality roughage along with better management including a breeding and selection program, you could come fairly close to the objective. If we assume the herd average could be raised from 4,000 to 8,000 pounds per cow then the improved crop production and pasture program could support 18 such cows producing around 140,000 pounds of milk.

Obviously increasing milk production from 60,000 pounds to 140,000 pounds without increasing crop acreage and increasing the herd by only 3 milking cows means much higher cash returns, lowered costs of production, and more profit at the end of the year.

Looking Ahead

Mechanization is bound to result in larger and fewer farms in Quebec as in all provinces of Canada. Dire predictions that present trends spell the ruination of Quebec's rural traditions and community life do not seem justified. It is likely the size of farm will increase to the point where it becomes economical to mechanize most operations. One hundred acres of tillable land sound, to us like a practical figure, but only time will tell where the trend will level off.

As we have suggested in this article the first target for a dairy farm should be higher yields and better quality roughage combined with a livestock improvement program. Mechanization could be included in the improvement program.

On our dairy farms large-scale mechanization of roughage handling requires astronomical investment in high capacity forage harvesting machines. This type of equipment is not economical for any but the largest farms. In a later articles we would like to bring up that thorny problem of co-operative purchase and operation of specialized forage equipment. We feel such a plan is a vital consideration if we are going to hold down individual farm investment in machinery to a practical level.

In another article we hope to explore the use of capital and farm credit to increase farm production. Farming is now dependent on cash sales and operates on a cash basis. Like any business men, farmers must plan for the future.

Finding Out About Quebec Soils

by W. A. DeLong

Good soil is the basis of good farming. We should do well, therefore, to find out all we can about the condition of the soil on our own farm. This article gives information we should have about Quebec soils.

MOST Quebec soils are more or less acid; in the plow-depth layer at least, and often in the subsoil as well. For the production of most general farm crops it is undesirable that the soil should be more than slightly acidic. This is because acidity is accompanied by such unfavourable conditions for plant growth as the following:

1. A low supply of phosphorus in forms which the plants can use readily, unless the soil has received recent or continued heavy applications of fertilizer containing phosphorus.
2. A high capacity of the soil to convert the phosphorus of fertilizers to forms very slowly used by crops.
3. A low supply of nitrogen in forms which the plants can use readily. Except where fertilizer containing such forms of nitrogen is applied, these forms are produced by decay of organic matter in the soil. When the soil is strongly acidic the decay rate is slow.
4. The presence of substances in the soil which are poisonous to plants, especially to alfalfa and red clover, also to barley.
5. Quite often the supply of readily-usable potassium also is low in strongly acidic soils, especially when the soil does not contain much clay.

Because of the fact that such conditions as those just mentioned are present in acid soils, the test for soil acidity is one of the most important which can be made. It is the first and most important test to be made on most Quebec soils. It tells more about soil conditions than any other single test. It also is the test which is most easily and quickly made. If a soil is found to be strongly acidic, it is certain that conditions 1, 2, 3, and 4 prevail, with this exception, that heavy applications of fertilizers containing phosphorus and potassium may have improved the supplies of these plant foods in forms which crops can use.

Certain great groups of soils characteristically are strongly acidic unless they have been limed or have received large applications of wood ashes. Examples of such soil groups are the podsols and brown podsol soils. About 50 per cent of all the soils in the counties of Shefford, Brome and Missisquoi belong to these soil groups. Other great groups of soils characteristically are feebly acidic to neutral or somewhat alkaline. Examples of such groups of soils are the brown forest and the gray-brown podsol soils. The soils of the gray hydromorphic soil group, which includes the heavier soils of the St. Lawrence-Ottawa Lowland, often are strongly acidic in the plow-layer and only slightly acidic to slightly alkaline in the subsoil.

Published soil survey bulletins for your area, available from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, contain a key to the soils covered by the survey. This key gives the names of the soils and the symbols used to indicate where the soils occur on the map which accompanies the bulletin. This key also gives the great soil group to which the soils named belong. This is indicated by capital letters as follows:

Podsol	(P)
Brown podsol	(B.P.)
Brown forest	(B.F.)
Gray-brown podsol	(G.B.P.)
Gray hydromorphic	(G.H.)

Soil acidity is described in two ways, by the acid intensity, or pH, scale and in terms of lime requirement, the latter usually being given in tons of 90 per cent pure limestone which should be applied per acre. The acid intensity scale and its meaning are given below.

Acid Intensity Scale	Meaning
pH less than 4.5	Extremely acid
pH 4.6 to 5.0	Very strongly acid
pH 5.1 to 5.5	Strongly acid
pH 5.6 to 6.0	Medium acid
pH 6.1 to 6.5	Slightly acid
pH 6.6 to 7.3	Neutral
pH 7.4 to 8.5	Mildly alkaline (Rare in Quebec)

The pH, or acid intensity measurement tells us whether or not a soil is acid enough to need liming. It does not, without further information, tell us anything about the amount of lime which should be used to correct the acid condition. For example, a sandy soil low in organic matter (such as is used for tobacco growing) may have the same pH as a clay loam soil, but the latter will require much more lime per acre to correct the acid condition. For soils of the same pH the lime requirement increases as the organic matter, or, the clay content increases.

Dear Readers:

We were just about to pick up the buckets and call an end to a very unprofitable sugaring when it froze hard for a couple of days and then last night it thawed. The sap must have run at a terrific rate all night, for this morning half the buckets were running over. So we are right in the midst of a very busy sugar season which will prove whether or not Quebec has a million dollar sugar industry.

The children plan a day at sugaring tomorrow with a picnic dinner in the camp. Then it is back to school for them, as they had a week of enforced holiday two weeks ago at the time of the "big blow". The roads were impassable for anything but a man on snowshoes. Fred was two miles away at Mac's for Saturday night with the boys and didn't get back until Tuesday. He had his dog team with him and they broke the trail open; the first signs of a road since early Sunday morning. Then along came the milk teams loaded with several days' milk, shovelling their way through to meet the milk truck trying to make its way to Sherbrooke.

We were lucky not to have a power failure, as several of the farmers here are brooding little pigs under



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heat bulbs. One of our neighbours had a bit of bad luck last night when his farrowing sow chewed off the heat lamp and electrocuted herself. It isn't the loss it would have been a month ago, though. Pigs were selling at \$10. Then they dropped to \$8., at which price our 13 went, and at the commission sale last week they brought \$4. Hope pork is selling for more than the present 23¢ when you read this and that the outlook for little pigs has improved. A year ago the going price was \$15. Quite a change, don't you think?

The blood test of our cattle was made for bovine brucellosis, Bang's disease. We've had a clean herd for the eight years we have been under the test but we're always anxious until we receive the returns, as this very contagious disease can be contracted in pasture, from visitors' boots, or even from the cat if she has been on infected premises. The effects of this disease on the herd is the loss of premature calves, leaving the cow in poor

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milking condition. Furthermore, it can be contracted by humans in the form of undulant fever. This disease leaves a person very weak after a spell of high fever and chills. Pasteurizing of milk will kill the germ in the milk.

Yes, there is another way of protecting the herd, and that is the more certain and satisfactory method of inoculation. An inoculated herd will seldom contract or spread the disease, yet under our present regulations the herd has to be partly infected before

the inoculation can be obtained under Government regulations. So we have one inoculated herd in this neighbourhood — the perfect herd to own. The question arising is, can we interest our neighbours in this matter and make Quebec a Brucellosis-free area? That would make a Farm Forum project, and as a matter of fact several Forums have already been studying this subject.

Tonight Cookshire Farm Forum entertains other Forums of the district at a dance, crokinole and card party. The blocked roads and storm conditions have delayed the plans of several Forums. We planned a card party for our last Fourth Night, but with 5 to 15 feet of snow in the road we were prevented from attending.

The report of the winter's snowfall has been given as 151 inches. This is believable by the amount of snow in the sugar-places. The sap gatherers have been travelling on show shoes. They say there are from 3 to 4 feet of snow in the woods. Today's heat of 65° is melting the snow off the fields and it is running away in fast little rivulets. A bluebird with its rosy breast is sitting unsteadily on a maple bough outside the window.

The hired man made a two-window size hot bed. It is up against the shed where it will get additional heat from the sun's reflection from the stone wall and it is protected from the winds by a north and an east wall. The way the tomato plants are growing out of their box I'll be busy transplanting them into the hot bed soon. I'll plant a few cucumbers at the back to climb up the wall. The girls suggest putting in a few flowers to brighten it up after the tomatoes go to the garden. What kind would be the best? Marigolds? They are very gay with their golden blooms. A few asters or chrysanthemums would be good to leave in the bed for blooms next fall.

With the discussion of the new Farm Organization has arisen the question, "Is our Canadian Federation of Agriculture membership worth-

while?" We are searching for answers. Here are some that I have found: Our C.F.A. membership is our voice in the government; if it is strong enough, it will be heard. If not, the Canadian citizens will continue to exist on substitutes, ever and ever increasing their use of them. We, the Canadian farmers, will need to sit back and fold our arms as our products will no longer be needed or desired. Our salvation is strong publicity directed at the rest of the country, telling about our produce and the cost of producing it. Canada's "Give Away Food Contest" has gone on long enough! Let us end it by expanding Farm Forum, supporting the new Farm Organization and joining the C.F.A.

Sincerely,

Wally.

Two-Way Attack on Cattle Parasites

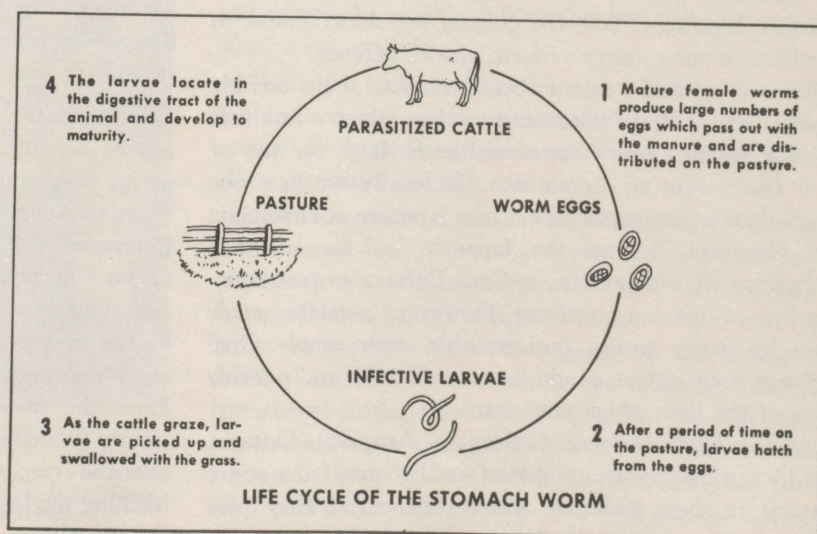
Typical life cycles of most cattle parasites are similar to that of the stomach worm (see illustration) which follows a course of development providing for continual reinfection from contaminated pastureland. Thus, one-shot treatments offer only temporary relief. A two-phase program of medication with the drug phenothiazine provides more lasting control, reports "Farm Progress", a Du Pont of Canada publication.

Treatment consists of "Therapeutic" and "low level" doses.

A therapeutic dose is aimed at destroying adult parasites already present in the animal. It is administered by drench, or may be given as a bolus or in the food. This dose is usually 20 grams (approximately two-thirds of an ounce) for each 100 pounds of body weight, with the maximum dose for one animal set at 60 grams (about two ounces).

Sometimes it is necessary to repeat this treatment three weeks after the initial dose, since in heavily infected cattle there may have been many immature worms hidden in body tissue where the drug could not reach them. These will have matured on the internal lining of the digestive tract within three weeks and will be removed by a second dose.

"Low level" medication with phenothiazine, designed to prevent infection, consists of feeding small amounts of the drug daily as in salt or supplements fed free choice. The desirable amount is about two grams ($\frac{1}{14}$ ounce) a head each day. This maintains a sufficient level of the drug in the digestive tract to suppress reproduction of parasites, and destroy eggs and infective larvae in droppings. Thus during the grazing season, pasture contamination with infective stages of the parasites is greatly reduced, protecting stock from reinfection.





THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

RESPONSIBILITY

by E. C. Ossington

(Mrs. Ossington recently attended a course at the Civil Defence College at Arnprior).

"Citizenship is a lot of little things." These words have flashed across TV screens many times during the fall and winter months and accompanied by scenes depicting little acts of kindness, courtesy and tolerance they have served to remind us of our moral obligations. Citizenship however, is a lot of big things too and sharing responsibilities is one of them.

Those whom we have selected to govern us carry a very heavy burden of responsibility at all times but especially so at this time when the least step in the wrong direction might plunge the world into another war far more terrible to contemplate than ever before. In the meanwhile, the atomic armaments race continues with what President Eisenhower terms "its terrible arithmetic" of death and destructive power. The sincere hope of all is that all countries will agree to an Atomic Disarmament Plan but while discussions still continue, they have so far proved disappointing. It is hoped that an added deterrent to the use of these thermo-nuclear weapons will be the knowledge that we are not as vulnerable as the enemy hopes.

New techniques have changed our concepts of war and it is now no longer possible to limit our fighting to armies in the field. The civilian population is now in the front line and it is felt by those who have made a study of it that it is the resistance of these people which would decide whether a war is lost or won. For this reason it is felt that our civilian population should organize for Civil Defence and stay organized. We, the civilian population, must in fact become our country's fourth arm of defence.

Some of us dislike even to begin to think of the terrible implications of these words and tend to adopt a fatalistic attitude, saying there there would be no hope for any of us if there were an atomic war. Naturally we base our conclusions on the experience of the Japanese at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Because the Japanese had no adequate shelter, no warning system or Civil Defence organization, the loss of life was appalling. However, estimates made since by study groups indicate that even simple Civil Defence preparations would have saved 50% and possibly more of the lives which were lost.

At the Civil Defence College in Arnprior, Ontario, our Government is training men and women from across Canada in their plans for Civil Defence. If they plan

rightly, and we heed their warning, millions of lives will be saved. Those who have been trained have the heavy responsibility of returning to their homes, to their organizations, and municipalities with the knowledge they have gained and endeavour to teach others that they must learn to pay the premium on the policy of preparedness which might be the difference between losing their life or saving it. The words, "the future belongs to those who prepare for it", are often heard in connection with insurance. It could well be the motto for Civil Defence too

Here in Canada we are, for the most part, apathetic and cities seem loathe to assume the responsibility for the lives of their citizens. Of the 43 persons, men and women, attending a recent course, only three were from Quebec, four from Ontario, while there were 11 from Manitoba and nine from Alberta. Yet the cities of Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal are as vulnerable as Calgary and Winnipeg.

One of the lessons learned at Arnprior is that the evacuation of large cities will place a tremendous burden on the rural areas and we must be ready. It will be a stupendous task to register, house, feed and clothe so many people and possibly at very short notice. We ourselves, too, must be educated in methods of protection of our homes and our neighbourhoods, and if, as we hope, the knowledge will never be needed, then we will have lost nothing when we might have lost all. Many of the lessons learned would be a great boon in the event of disaster such as flood or fire, and could possibly avert a tragedy in your own neighbourhood.

It is evident that while our Government will do all it can to defend our country, some of the responsibility is up to each one of us, and as good citizens, we must be ready to assume our share. When the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada meets it is probable that a plan of action will be formulated and then it is to be hoped that our rural women will be eager and willing to learn the lessons of preparedness. Civil Defence planning — is it right and necessary? Only those of us who are left will know the answers. Those in authority are working constantly to assure our protection as far as humanly possible, but the responsibility of heeding their warnings and learning the lessons of self-preservation is up to each of us.

The College and The Q.W.I.

"We would like to form a Women's Institute, can you help us?" This was the call that came to Macdonald College in the winter of 1911 from Mrs. George Beach, speaking for the women of Dunham. That this was promptly heeded is shown by an extract from the records of that branch, "Jan. 27, 1911, Mrs. Jean Muldrew of Macdonald College, was present to speak on the W.I. and to organize our branch, the first one in the Province of Quebec".

Thus, early in the history of the College, was laid the foundation upon which the entire structure of the Quebec Women's Institutes was to rest for many years and even now, though that first complete dependence on the College has been changed, the Q.W.I. has never lost its sense of "belonging", nor has the College ever slackened its interest in Institute projects and activities.

In that same way, "originally as an independent enterprise of Macdonald College", to quote from Dr. Snell's history of the College, another branch was organized at Howick in the same year, 1911, and the following year one at Cookshire. In 1913, Miss Kathleen Fisher, Head of the School of Household Science, visited Pontiac and organized branches at three centres, assisted by Miss S. Armstrong of that county, who later became the first provincial president.

In 1913 a Superintendent of Homemakers' Clubs (as they were then called) was added to the staff of the College. This was Miss Frederica Campbell, the first of a long line of devoted talented women to whom the Q.W.I. owes much. As members of the staff, their salaries were paid by the College and in a letter written by Miss Campbell to Miss McIsaacs, Edmonton, at the time of preliminary talks leading eventually to a national organization, we find the statement, "Macdonald College pays all our travelling expenses to any point within the province". Well and truly was the foundation laid by Miss

Campbell, later Mrs. MacFarlane, until her untimely death in the 'flu epidemic of 1918-19. Her memory has been perpetuated by the annual scholarship given by the Q.W.I. in the School of Household Science, the Frederica Campbell MacFarlane Memorial.

1914 — Eight Branches

In the winter of 1914 there were eight branches. Dr. Harrison, Dean of the College at that time, felt the time had come to draw up a Constitution for the Quebec groups, the Ontario pattern had been used up to this time. He called a meeting of representatives from each branch to meet with him and Miss Campbell at the College. There were 11 present at this first "Convention". Dr. Harrison acted as chairman and Miss Bagnall as secretary, and here, in the minutes of that meeting, we find the first mention of the now familiar phrase, "A warm welcome was extended". This old record goes on to say the members gathered around the fireplace in Dr. Harrison's hospitable home and there was held the discussion that led to the adoption of the Constitution as framed by Dr. Harrison, and which, basically, has never been changed. And his remarks in closing that session have held true down through the years, "The College will always help in every way possible".

1919 — Forty-Five

When the 1919 convention was held, Miss Hill, Head of the School of Household Science, suggested the time had come when the scattered branches (45) might be united in a provincial organization. Miss Philp, who later succeeded Miss Hill, and whose name is familiar to all members of the Q.W.I. for the part she played in its development, presided at the session where this was done. Thanks to her wise direction, this framework was well laid and no major change has ever been found necessary in its structure. It might be added here, that Miss Hill represented Quebec at the meeting in Winnipeg that same year, 1919, when the national organization was formed, the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, and where she was appointed the first national convenor of Home Economics.

At the provincial convention the following year, 1920, the decision was made to change the name from Homemakers' Clubs to Women's Institutes, to conform with the other provinces and the national.

Slow, but steady expansion continued along the original pattern until 1939. "We have come to a crossroads in our existence", is a statement from the report of then provincial president, Mrs. Petch, at the convention that year. After 25 years of financial support by the College the financial burden of maintaining the office and staff was transferred to the Provincial Department of Agriculture, to be administered through its Home Economics and Handicrafts Division. (Les Cercles de Fermières has always been under that supervision) The Department now pays



The 1919 Convention, when the Q.W.I. first came into being as a provincial organization, with Miss S. Armstrong as first president. Unfortunately no names are available for the group. The picture was kindly loaned by Miss A. S. Pritchard. Wyman, the first secretary.

the salaries and travelling expenses of three staff members, one permanent office secretary and two field workers, and all expenses incurred in operating the office including printing.

This shifting of responsibility did not affect in any way the attitude of the College towards the Q.W.I.; it is still regarded as an active part of its extension work. Since that first gathering, "around the fireplace", every convention has been held at the College and always the members find that same warm welcome. No wonder one hears the remark made by attending delegates, "We feel we have come home". Truly, Macdonald College is the home of the Quebec Women's Institutes for, even now, when its growth has led to this increased staff, the provincial office is still located at the College, the facilities of the buildings and the help and advice of its staff still at its disposal, a place found for the annual five-day Leadership Training Course, "Facts! Fingers! Fun!" and a section in the Macdonald Farm Journal reserved for its publicity.

1955 — 103 Senior and 8 Junior Branches

Another scholarship and a bursary have been added by the Q.W.I. to the annual awards given at the College. The first is in the School of Household Science in memory of the Canadian woman, Mrs. Alfred Watt, M.B.E. who became the first president of the international organization, the Associated Country Women of the World. The bursary is in the Diploma Course in Agriculture.

At the 40th convention, held last year, when again was heard a Dean's cordial welcome, Dr. Brittain followed it by the statement that, "the Quebec Women's Institutes may not be the largest conference to gather at the College, but it is one of the most important and the one most enjoyed".

No wonder the Q.W.I. is pleased to have this opportunity to pay its tribute to the College, as it celebrates this 50th milestone, for the part it has played, and is continuing to play, in helping the rural women of Quebec, and proud to claim the Institute as one of the College's first projects in adult education, sponsored because of the need expressed by the women themselves.

We face the future confidently for, in the words of Dr. Harrison at that first convention, "The College will always uphold the three main factors influencing the life of our country — "the School, the Home, and the Farm".

Dates to Remember!

- The 41st annual province convention of the Quebec Women's Institutes will be held June 21-24, at Macdonald College. The annual board meeting is Tuesday, June 21st. Convention opens Wednesday morning.



Ste. Annes' Officers and Convenors. Left to right — front row: Mrs. R. Smith, secretary; Mrs. Harnott, treasurer; Mrs. Howe, past president; Mrs. Little, president; Mrs. Houston, first vice-president; Mrs. Toy, second vice-president. Back row: Mrs. Wishart, Agriculture; Mrs. Vallillee, Education; Mrs. Wilson, Publicity; Mrs. Baille, Welfare and Health.

The Month With the W.I.

In this issue there is a reference to the "beginnings" of the Q.W.I. To the members who may be able to recall the earlier days, it must afford a great deal of satisfaction to see, month by month in these columns, the long list of activities now going on as a result of the vision of the College and the rural women of Quebec. And, as always, this is but the bare bones, much has to be left out to appease that bugbear — space: plans for county meetings, cheer to sick and shut-ins, the adjectives describing programs (interesting, splendid, instructive) and, in many cases, "who did what." But here's what's left!

Argenteuil: Arundel welcomed three new members. Two quilts are being made for the July Bazaar and aprons for a contest, these to be donated later to the cause. The English W.I. link is embroidering members' names on tablecloth to be sent to the Arundel W.I. as a gift. *Brownsburg* heard a talk by Mrs. P. Clark on "Early Modes of Transportation in Quebec and Canada". A quilt is being made for the Red Cross and assistance was given with the campaign. *Frontier* had a discussion in dialogue form arranged by Mrs. J. Graham, in which each convenor took part, and a contest, "Know your Department of work". Plans for celebrating the 25th anniversary were discussed. *Lachute* had a demonstration on quick desserts given by Mrs. R. Wyser. Mrs. Leggett read an editorial from "The Watchman" paying tribute to our teachers and Mrs. Armstrong an article, "Care of the Feet". Articles made during the course under the supervision of Miss McQuat were displayed. *Jerusalem-Bethany* heard a paper, "How to Care for Houseplants", by the convenor of Agriculture. An Easter plant was given to a 91 year old lady. *Upper Lachute-East End* held a sewing contest with prizes. A donation of \$10 was voted the Montreal Children's Hospital.



Snow piled high in the driveway as members of the Inverness W.I. arrive at the home of Mrs. Dempsey for the meeting. The son of the house helps carry in the lunch. Others in the picture are Mrs. Little and Mrs. Lowry.

Bonaventure: *Black Cape* enrolled a new member and voted \$10 for books of a play to be given later. *Marcil* discussed projects for the coming year. Members visited the local Protestant and Roman Catholic Schools and presented prizes to pupils winning W.I. contests. *Port Daniel* joined *Marcil* in these visits. A new member was enrolled. *Shigawake* members were also in the group visiting the schools. Spoons donated by members brought \$24 for the funds. Four members had a perfect attendance for the year. *Restigouche* is considering buying a projector. A social evening was held.

Brome: *Abercorn* is making quilt tops. A card party was held. *Austin* is making knitted articles for the annual bazaar, and donated \$12.50 for hot lunches for a family of school children. *South Bolton* reports a member, Mrs. Hamilton of Spring Valley Inn, won first prize on the provincial level in the Tweedsmuir contest for her painting called "April".

Chat-Huntingdon: *Aubrey-Riverfield* heard a talk by the retiring president, Mrs. A. MacFarlane. Prizes amounting to \$6 were given for the public speaking contest in Howick High School. *Dundee* had a demonstration on a thermo-pack box for carrying lunches. Articles read were, "Mastitis", "How Unesco Gift Coupons Help People in Eastern Countries" and "How TV Affects a Person's Life". *Franklin Centre* realized \$35.10 from a recent card party. *Hemmingford* gave \$40 (\$1 per member) to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. Petitions have been circulated to residents of the district requesting compulsory pasteurization of milk. *Howick* brought in old woolens to be made into blankets for the Barrie Memorial and Nurses' Home. Judges were chosen for the public speaking contest in the School and \$6 donated towards prizes. A discussion on the Handbook and "What the W.I. stands For" was led by the 1st and 2nd vice-presidents. *Huntingdon* had a demonstration on icing cakes given by a local baker. Several members are giving a day's sewing to the hospital

and \$5 was voted to the High Schools Library. *Orms town* received a gift of \$6 for W.I. purposes. A fancy sandwich contest was conducted by Mrs. A. Marshall.

Compton: *Brookbury* held a flower guessing contest. *Bury* presented their retiring president, Mrs. W. Buchanan, with a gift. Articles were read on; "Women's Institutes in Tasmania", Growing Tuberous Begonias", "Ideas for Home Decorator". *Cookshire* heard a talk and had a film on Cancer. "Rugmaking" and "The Botanical Gardens of Montreal" were other films shown. About 200 knitted squares were made for Greece and cotton has been collected for the Cancer Society. A card marathon netted \$80, \$1 per member was donated the Q.W.I. Service Fund, and \$10 to the School Fair. *East Angus* is holding another paper drive. Donations were made to the Red Cross and March of Dimes. *Scotstown* reports a card marathon which netted \$87.25. *Sawyerville* donated \$5 to the Red Cross, \$10 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund and \$20 to the local Film Council. *Bury* JWI have completed a successful project, making felt skirts. Summer camp possibilities were discussed.

Gaspé: *Haldimand* contributed \$29 towards a community party, realized \$5.85 from a sale of goods and \$6.20 from a lunch. *L'Anse-aux-Cousins* is planning a white elephant sale. *Sandy Beach* realized \$29.15 from a whist party. Miss Roy, Health Nurse, gave a talk, "Vitamins and Health", illustrating it with two films. Donations were, \$5 to the March of Dimes and \$10 to the Red Cross. *Wakeham* held a party, each member bringing a guest and a box lunch. A large box of used Christmas



Another group on the way to the meeting, against a background of snow. These pictures were taken after the last big storm of the past winter. From left to right: Mrs. R. Graham, Mrs. A. Little, Mrs. C. McGillvray, Miss M. Lowry, Mrs. W. Dacres.

cards was shipped to disabled veterans in England. Items from the book, "Fifty Years of Achievement" will be read at each meeting. The sum of \$15 was donated to the Q.W.I. Service Fund and \$10 to county funds.

Montcalm: *Rawdon* is starting plans for the summer sale and tea and will assist with the Red Cross Drive. Cod liver oil is furnished a sick child.

Mégantic: *Inverness* renewed group membership in the CAC (25 members) and held a discussion on "Mentally Retarded Children and Juvenile Delinquency". Help was given the I.O.O.F. for postage on gifts for children in Columba House and a gift presented to a member who is moving away. *Lemesurier* sent a quantity of used Christmas cards to the Children's Hospital and eight crib quilts were sent the W.V.S.

Papineau: *Lochaber* received a donation of money from a resident who is leaving the community. Some of the members attended the meeting re Farm Organization at Macdonald College.

Pontiac: *Clarendon* reports many donations: \$25 to School Board to assist in buying dishes, \$10 Maple Grove Cemetery Fund, \$10 Shawville Village Cemetery Fund, \$10 Red Cross, \$10 Orange Protestant Children's Home. *Elmside* had a talk by Mrs. Murray on "Quebec Laws and Women's Rights" and a discussion on the W.I. and "Why We pay Fees". A sing-song was enjoyed. *Quyon* held a box lunch meeting. *Shawville* made arrangements for members to assist in the school cafeteria. *Stark's Corners* purchased 20 stacking chairs for use in the Community Centre. A novel money making project is planned: a cake is to be brought to the meeting and sold for 5¢ a piece, one piece contains a nickel, the member getting that piece will make the cake for the next meeting.

Quebec: *Valcartier* saw a film, "New Ways in Farming", shown by the convenor of Agriculture and had a five minute talk on "Health" by the Welfare & Health convenor. Several new members were enrolled and members are planning a concert.

Richmond: *Cleveland* had a demonstration on making and dipping chocolates. An article, "First Woman Member of Parliament" was read by the Citizenship convenor and the Home Economics Convenor gave a recipe for icing wedding cake. Papers on Agriculture were distributed. *Dennison's Mills* remembered their honorary president on the occasion of her 93rd birthday. *Gore* presented gifts of earrings to the two members who had perfect attendance during the year. A contest on home-made rolls was held and a guessing contest on advertisements. A parcel of towels was received from Simpson-Sears, \$25 voted the Cecil Memorial Home and \$3 to the Red Cross. *Melbourne Ridge* held a contest, drawing an Easter bonnet and corsage. Prizes for the School Fair were planned. Remnants from Celanese Co., Esmond Co. and two birth-

day parcels were auctioned. *Richmond Hill* received a quilt top from Mrs. R. Sloane. A contest was held on articles made from partly worn clothing. Donations of \$5 each were reported to the following: March of Dimes, Cancer Fund, Q.W.I. Service Fund, Red Cross, Save the Children Fund. *Spooner Pond* had a talk and demonstration on "Hypo", given by Mrs. L. F. Somerville, R.N. Used greeting cards were brought in to be made into scrapbooks for sick children and a gift was presented the retiring treasurer, Mrs. V. R. Beattie. A new member was welcomed.

Shefford: *Granby West* had a talk given by Mrs. Ossington, provincial Citizenship Convenor. A contest, with prizes, was conducted by Mrs. W. Hickey. *South Roxton* held a discussion on Current Events and the CAC Bulletin was read. A food sale brought \$7.65 and \$5 was sent to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. *Warden-Waterloo*, by a majority vote of the members, has reverted to the original name. *Granby Hill* received a letter from a W.I. member in Queensland, Australia.

Sherbrooke: *Ascot* planned a food sale. A donation of \$10 was given the Red Cross and \$3 to the Cancer Fund. *Belvidere* welcomed two new members. The share towards the European adoptee was paid, \$25 voted the Q.W.I. Service Fund, \$10 the Red Cross and \$10 the Cancer Society. *Brompton Road* presented the retiring president, Mrs. Riches, with a gift. The CAC Bulletin was read and a letter from a member, Mrs. Goodfellow, who is holidaying in Florida. The Red Cross was voted \$10 and \$2 to a veteran. *Lennoxville* gave out holiday plate to help with fund raising. Honorable mention, at provincial level, was received on a painting sent to the Tweedsmuir contest by a member.

Stanstead: *Ayer's Cliff* gave the broadcast over *Wike*. Information is being compiled for the "County Memory Book". A talk on "Books and Literature for Children" was given by Mrs. R. G. McHarg. *Beebe* is continuing the *Wike* broadcasts. Mrs. H. Cass, R.N. gave talks on "New Vaccine for Polio" and "Educating Your Daughter". A resolution from the meeting is to be presented to the Town Council re pasteurization of milk sold in *Beebe* restaurants, also that milk be served in containers. *Hatley Centre* had a food and fancy work sale netting \$30.20. *Stanstead North* sent diapers to Cecil Memorial Home and voted \$10 to the Red Cross. All favored continuing the broadcasts over *Wike*. *Tomifobia* members brought articles for the Cecil Memorial Home. A poem, "Ten Little Fingers", was read by the president. A guessing and a spelling contest was held, with prizes.

Vaudreuil: *Cavagnal* saw two films; "Ten Little Farmers" and "The Royal Tour". Gardening hints were exchanged, and a sale held of plants and miscellaneous articles.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Aborigines

Reprinted from an article in "The Macdonald Graduate", August, 1944 written by the late Dr. Snell.

Of the aborigines — those who were here in 1907-08 — very few remain. Mrs. Lochhead is no doubt the "oldest inhabitant". Many of the earlier students will recall her generous hospitality in the large brick house on the Avenue. With her husband (Biology) she was here as early as 1905. Mr. Walker and Mr. Ward are the only aborigines still on the active roll of the College. Prof. Leonard Klinck (Cereal Husbandry), Dr. Saxby Blair (Horticulture), Dr. Fred Elford (Poultry), and Dr. Carleton Lynde (Physics), have all retired from the positions they subsequently held; respectively, President, University of British Columbia, Superintendent, Kentville Experimental Station, Dominion Poultry Husbandryman and Professor of Household Physics, Columbia University. Dr. Barton, the present Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was, in that first year, merely Assistant in Animal Husbandry and a recent graduate from Guelph. Miss Lillian Robins (Latin and Mathematics) who retired in 1915 is, I believe, still living in Montreal. Her father, Dr. S. P. Robins, retired from the Principalship of the McGill Normal School when that body was incorporated into Macdonald College. Dr. F. C. Harrison (Bacteriology) who became the second Principal of the College and later Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies, has been retired for many years.

Among the prominent persons, no longer living, were the humorous Prof. Wm. Lochhead and Dean Locke of the School for Teachers, both of whom seemed to be constantly surrounded by groups of laughing girls. A more serious train followed Dr. John Brittain (Nature Study) who had an appreciative knowledge of English Literature and an excellent command of the language. He was originally assigned the teaching of English in the Schools of Agriculture and Household Science, Prof. Abner Kneeland dealing with the Teachers. Dr. Brittain had as assistant Dr. W. Douglas McFarlane, who had studied chemistry at McGill and Goettingen. The English and History were soon turned over to Dr. McFarlane, who was an inspiring teacher. The charming, cultured Swiss, Mme. Cornu, taught French in all three Schools.

The original Head of the School of Household Science, a clever, attractive and very unconventional American,

was a colourful personage. Chosen by Dean Locke as Art Instructor, she was commandeered by Principal Robertson to organize and conduct the work of the other School. One dark lock of her hair was invariably decorated with a ribbon bow (sometimes green but usually pink) and she did not hesitate to raise her voice to call a janitor from the first to the third floor, nor to greet Dean Locke with a cheery "Oo-hoo!" It took years to dispose of the superfluous supplies purchased by Miss Bainbridge.

Dr. Harrison's Dutch assistant, Jan Vanderleck, now of Ottawa, afforded considerable amusement by his various sports outfits and his persevering practice of the English language. He, however, won the heart of Miss Emma Bigelow of the Household Science staff and they now have a grown-up family.

Over us all was the diligent, kindly, sanguine Dr. Robertson, bearing his heavy burden cheerfully. His constant aim was to unify the divergent elements brought together in the organization of the new college. Most of us gave him loyal support, but Dean Locke could not reconcile himself to the unorthodox methods of the



This is the class of 1911. At the rear are Frank Grisdale, Ernest Rhodes, Roy Waddell, Wiley Baird and Roy Bissell. In the middle row are Henry Hayes, Ray Gorham, Bill Brittain, Robert Summerby, Bill Logan, Gordon Wood and Jim Hacker. Standing on the left are Frank Buck and Roy Pipes; on the right, Charles Lee and "Tiny" Phillips. Seated are Carl Sweet, Martyn Spencer, Fred Grindley and Charles Williams.

Principal. After a year and a half, to the great regret of his worshipping Teachers, he resigned to accept the position of City Librarian in Toronto. Miss Bainbridge had left at the close of the first college year. At the end of the year 1909 Dr. Robertson himself resigned, having occupied the Principal's residence, Glenaladale for only a few months. As Dr. Harrison had another residence, Glenaladale was converted into a residence for women of the College staff, and more recently into the home of the Macdonald College Club.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—

Dr. Snell, who headed the Chemistry Department from 1907 until 1936, passed away in 1953. Himself one of the "aborigines", he and Mrs. Snell arrived before the buildings of the College were completed, and for some months they made their way into their living quarters in the Men's Residence over a shaky bridge of boards laid over piles of earth.

Of those mentioned by Dr. Snell, Mrs. Lochhead, Mr. Ward, Dr. Blair, Dr. Elford and Dr. Harrison have since passed on. Dr. Lynde is living in retirement, and Archie Walker, hale and hearty, lives near the College and still passes on tips on gardening to anyone who asks.

MacGrad Appointed to C.E.F.

Jim Woodward, B.S.A. '30, has been appointed Associate Director of the Experimental Farms Service, where he will work in collaboration with the Director, Dr. C. H. Goulden.



Dr. Woodward is a native of Quebec's Eastern Townships; his father, the late C. J. Woodward was a well known breeder of dual purpose Shorthorns on the farm at Lennoxville, and Jim always took a keen interest in school fairs, calf club and similar work. During his student days at

Macdonald College he spent the summer months as assistant to W. G. MacDougall, agronomer for Sherbrooke and Stanstead counties.

He obtained his doctor's degree in chemistry from Cornell University in 1934 and has worked in this division at Ottawa since that time, except for a term of duty with the Cameron Highlanders from 1941 until the end of the war. During his military Service he was decorated with the

Military Cross with Bar. On return from active service he worked for a short time setting up a laboratory at Portage la Prairie for research on production and processing of flax fibre, but returned to Ottawa and the Chemistry Division in 1948, being promoted chief the following year.

Mac Men Both

Malcolm Davis, retiring Dominion Horticulturist, and his successor, Hinson Hill, both claim Macdonald College as their alma mater.

Mr. Davis has just retired after a distinguished career in public service which commenced forty years ago; for the past twenty-two years he has directed the horticultural experimental work of the Experimental Farms System across Canada. He graduated from Macdonald College in 1912, a member of the second graduating class.

Hinson Hill, whose appointment as Dominion Horticulturist was announced recently, is a plant physiologist who has been particularly concerned with nutritional investigations. He has been with the Federal Department since 1927; he graduated from Macdonald College in 1925, and took his Master's degree two years later. He gained his Ph.D. from London in 1938.

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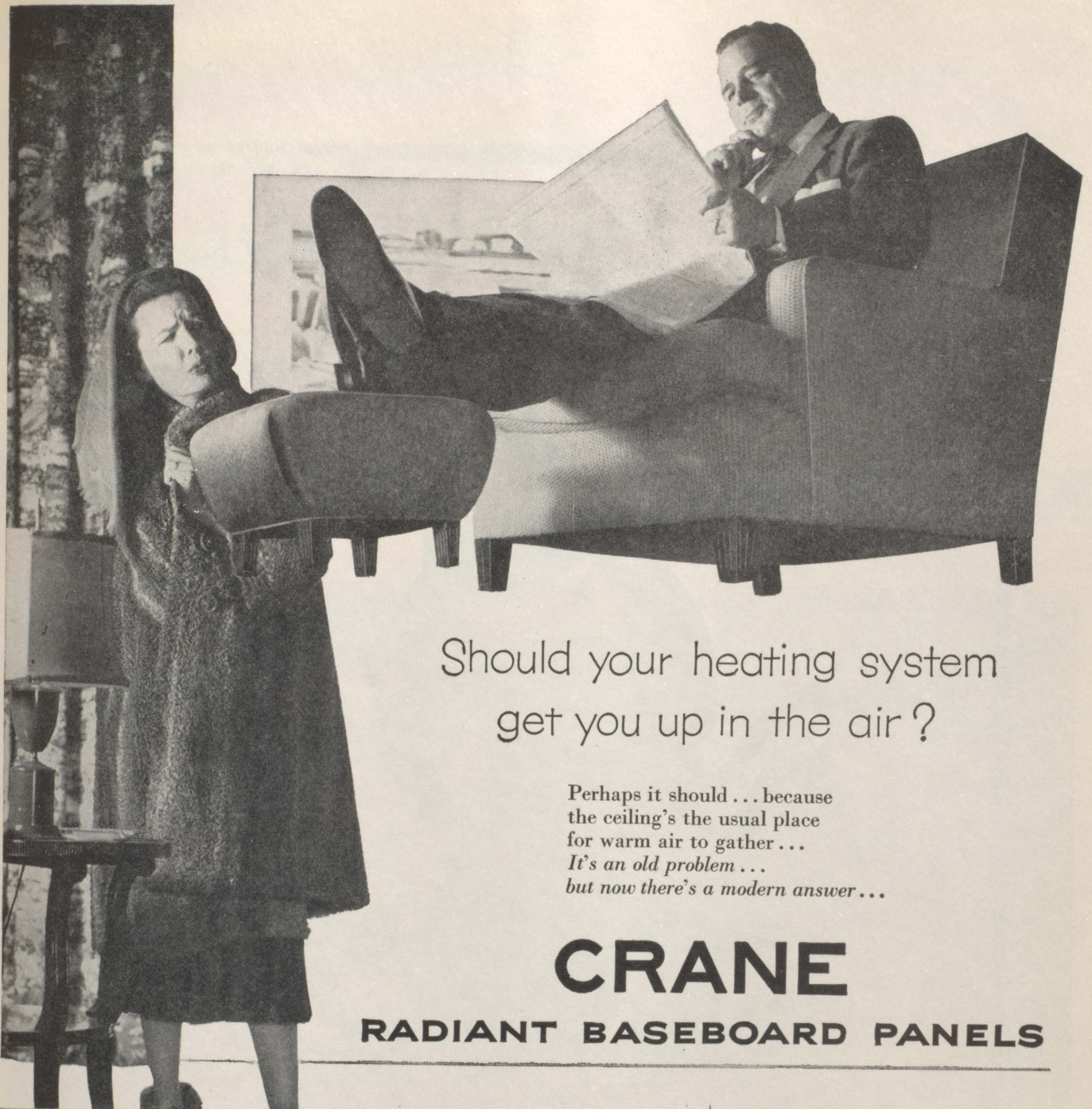


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